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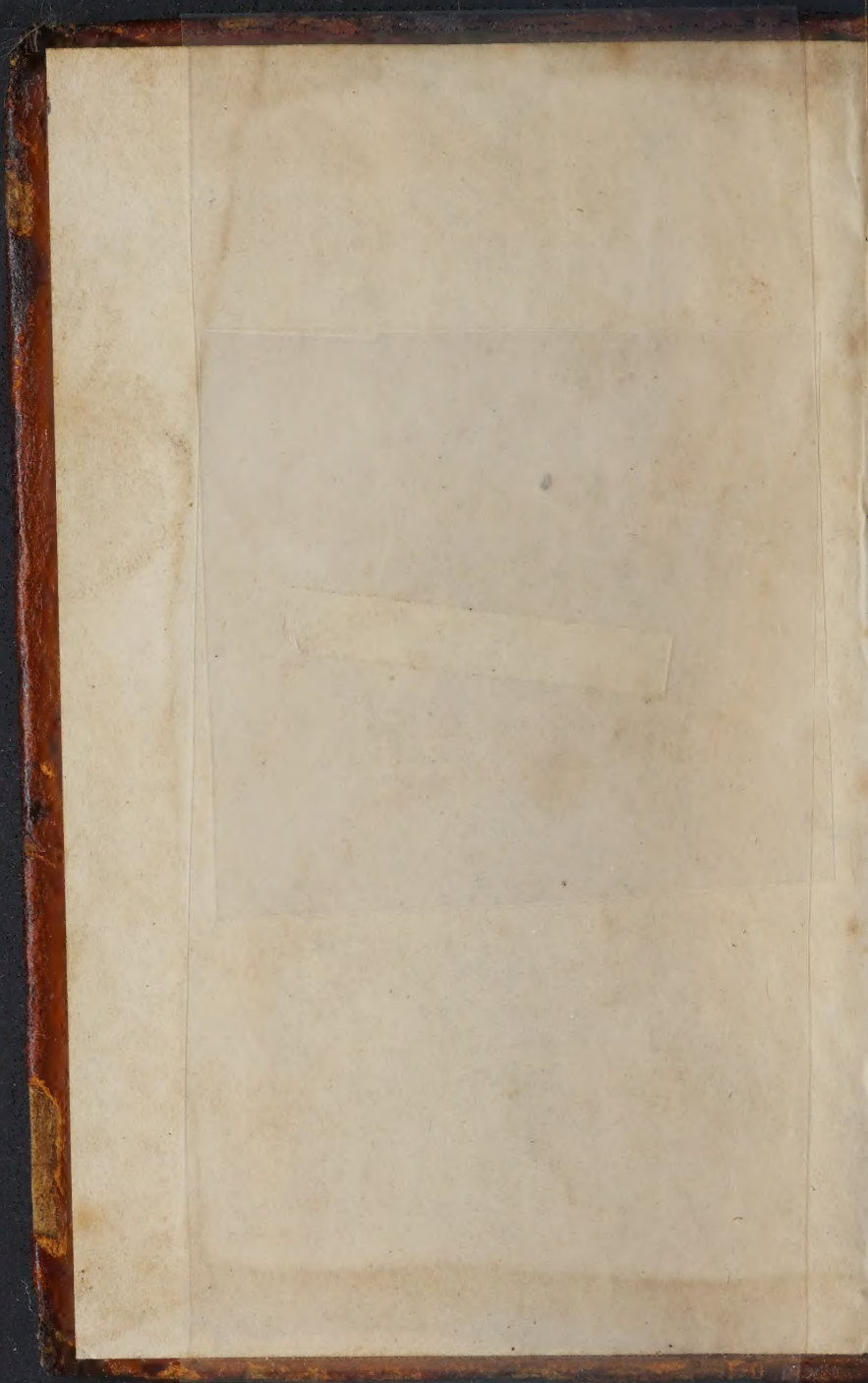
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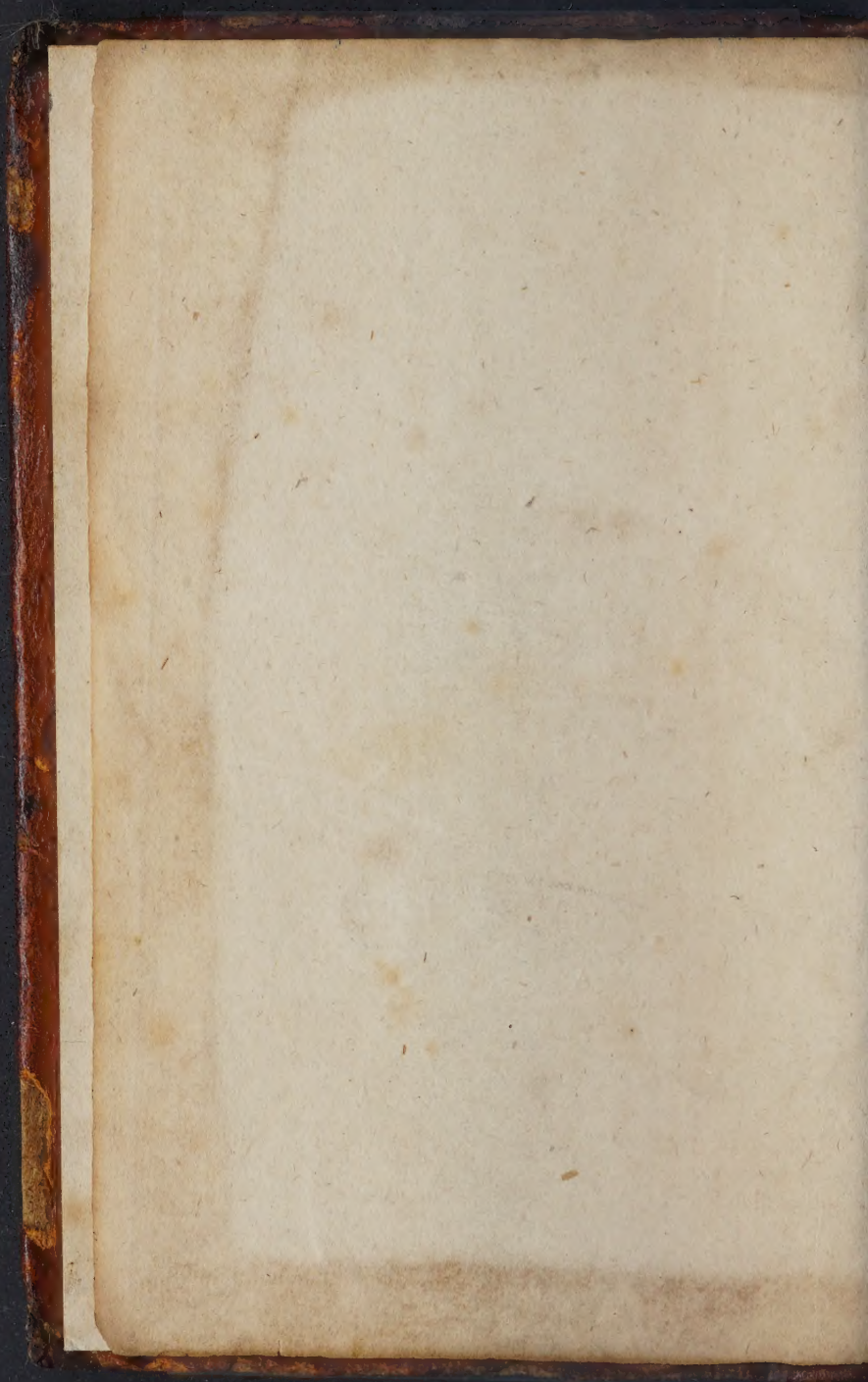


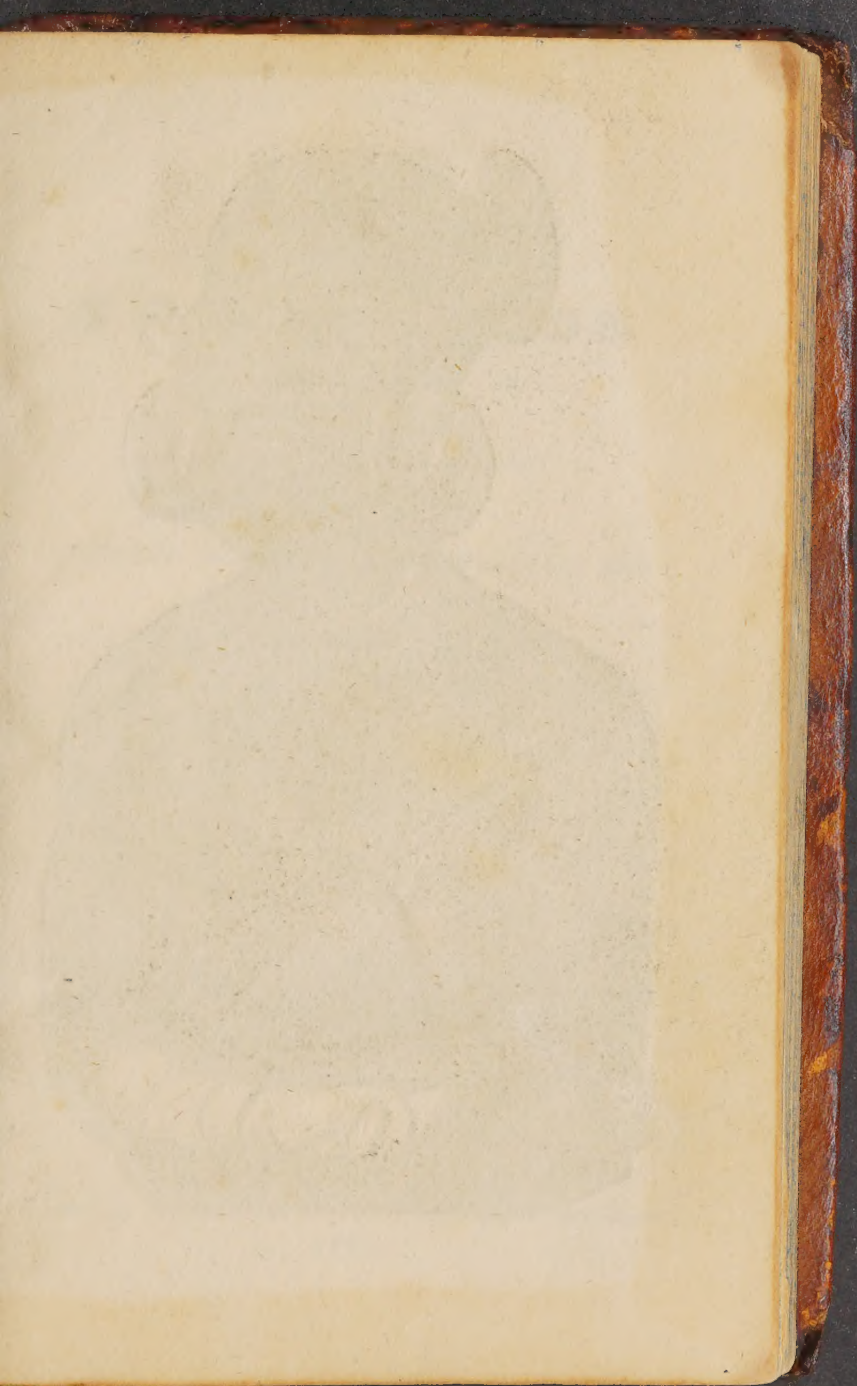
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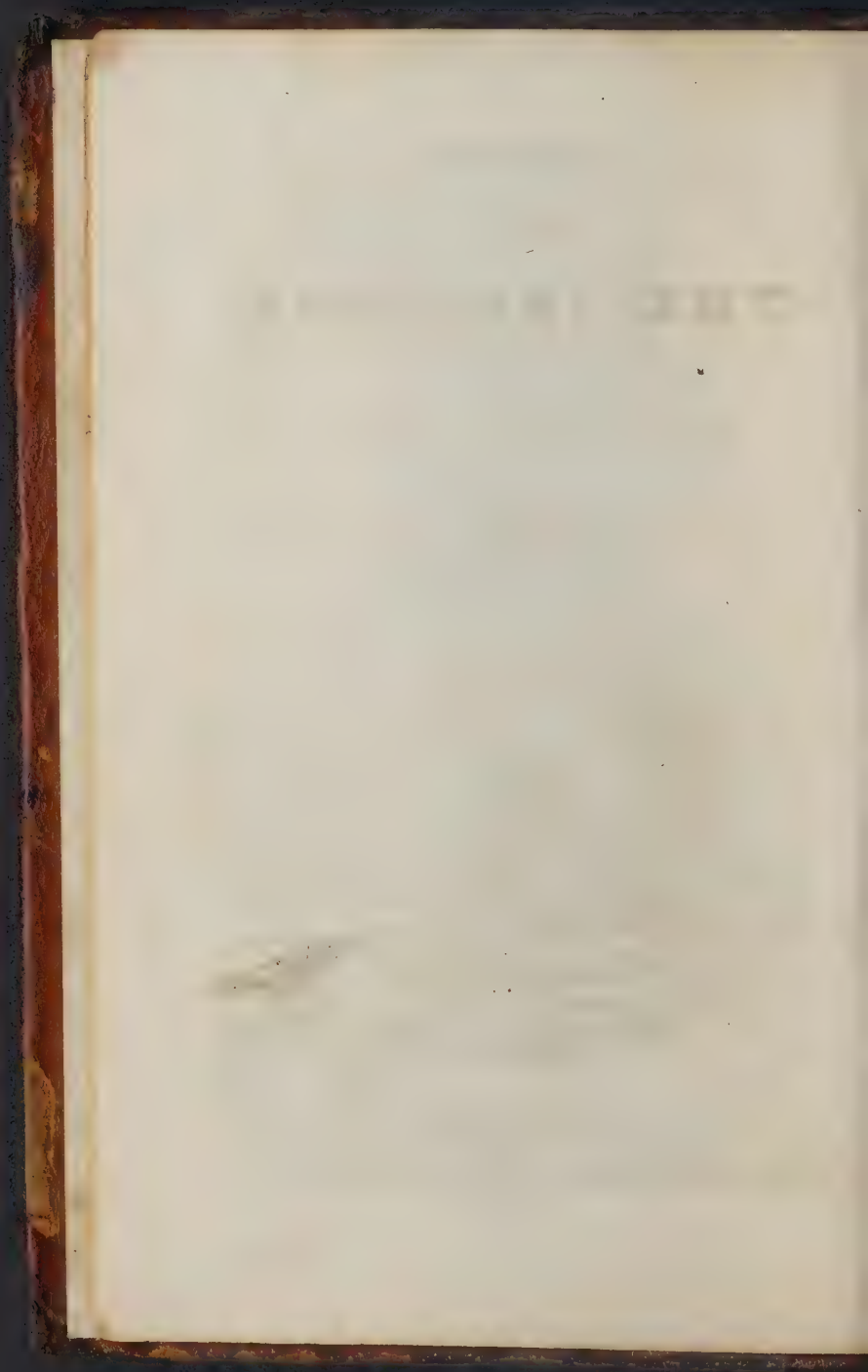
A VOYAGE
THROUGH
THE ISLANDS
OF
THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC AND
RECENT AUTHORITIES.



DUBLIN :

Printed by Bentham and Gardiner, 40, Westmorland-street,
1824.



VOYAGES & TRAVELS,

&c.



IN the year 18—, a vessel called the Arrow was sent out from England, on a trading speculation to South America; and this once completed, by the landing of her cargo at the destined port of Rio Janeiro, her owners, who were a company of wealthy London merchants, directed that her captain should continue his course, for the purpose of making discoveries in that vast expanse of ocean, which lies between the continents of America and Asia, and is known by the names of the South Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

For twenty-five years a destructive war had raged between France and England; and though, during the whole of that eventful period, the latter, by the goodness of Providence, had seen no enemy on her shores, still she had sent

her armies to fight in other countries ; and millions of money were expended, and thousands of lives lost by both nations, before they laid aside their hostility, and agreed upon the conditions of peace. What a scourge is war ! and how earnestly should mankind pray that mutual love may prevail upon the earth. The battle of Waterloo terminated the contest ; and though many sons, and brothers, and fathers perished on that bloody field, the immediate consequence was a universal peace : the sword was turned into a ploughshare, the soldier became once more a citizen, the peaceful and the religious were no longer pained by hearing of battles and carnage, industry revived, for commerce once more enabled each nation to exchange the commodities which Nature gave, for the productions which she had denied them. Ships could now sail east and west, north and south, without fear of meeting an enemy ; and the governments of Europe had leisure to cultivate those arts, which flourish only in times of peace.

The expedition of which we speak, immediately followed these events ; and its object as proposed by its patriotic owners, was to visit and determine the position of some islands, which had been recently discovered by vessels sailing between America and Asia ; to examine and report the manners of their inhabitants ; to ascertain the latitude and longitude, and, if

necessary, to correct the charts in which they were laid down.

It was not, however, for these purposes alone that the Arrow was sent out. As in the case of Captain Cook, whom his late Majesty, George III. had with the most benevolent regard for the wants of his fellow-creatures, furnished, at his own expense, with several useful animals, and also with packages of garden seeds, which he was to leave at such places as appeared to him best fitted to their nature—the owners of the Arrow directed her captain to take in two cows with their calves and a bull, at Rio Janeiro in South America, which, along with a few of the improved breed of Merino sheep, were to be left in the islands where these useful animals were unknown; together with a large quantity of agricultural implements, such as spades, ploughs, hatchets, &c.

What a blessing is navigation, when it thus affords the means of imparting to the ignorant savage, the arts and improvements of civilization. Indeed it may be remarked, that this makes the distinction between the maritime discoveries of the present and former ages: the main objects of the former being the extension of science, and the good of the human race, whilst those of earlier times, however enterprising the persons engaged in them, were undertaken solely from the spirit of conquest, or of personal gain.

In a country so justly celebrated for the skill and good conduct of its seamen, it may well be supposed that there was not much difficulty in making choice of one to take the command of the expedition, where so many were known to be competent. Captain Campbell, however, who was the person selected, had just returned from the East Indies and China, and appeared peculiarly eligible for the trust, having served with the highest reputation in those distant seas, as Lieutenant aboard a man of war, and was now, in consequence of the peace, on half-pay. He was known, also, not less for his steadiness in danger than for prudence on occasions of difficulty; a quality indispensable in one who is to have dealings with savage people, naturally mistrustful of strangers, and whose desire to possess some of the wonderful things which they would see with their visiters, might tempt them to various improper ways of getting them into their possession. To resist that propensity for thieving, which is so often observed amongst the very ignorant, would, of course, be necessary; but it was Captain Campbell's instructions to check it in such a way, as should not interrupt the good understanding which was essential to their intercourse.

The crew of the Arrow consisted of fifty men, besides officers, a young man to act as surgeon, and the captain's clerk. They were, almost with-

out exception, prime seamen, and had the highest confidence in the skill of their commander, some of them having before sailed with him in the King's service; indeed, a better crew, a tighter vessel, or an abler captain, never set sail from the harbour of Plymouth.

It is necessary, however, that the reader should become more particularly acquainted with James Morris, the captain's clerk, for it is to him he is indebted for the following account of the Arrow's voyage. He was the son of a tradesman living in Cork, who, like many of his countrymen, marrying young, that is, almost as soon as his apprenticeship was served, found himself with a large family about him, before he had gained a firm footing in the world. When will the Irish learn to imitate the example of their more prudent fellow-subjects, the English? There, as soon as a tradesman or a labourer begins to earn, he endeavours to lay by something, be it ever so small, out of his wages, and this he will continue to do until he is five or six and twenty; the young women, who go out to service, do the same; and thus when marriage is resolved on, each party brings a little store to the common fund, which in many ways they find useful in after life. This was not the course adopted by Thomas Morris, James's father, and dearly he suffered for it. His wife was a young woman of excellent character,

and she proved herself a tender mother to his children; but what savings could she make, who was just out of her time as children's maid, and on the day of her marriage only twenty years of age. Every second year brought them an increase to their family; and a journeyman's wages were not sufficient for the support of a numerous infant family. He worked early and late, and, owing to his character for industry, was never out of employment, except twice that he had suffered from severe cold; but still his earnings were barely sufficient for his wants; their food was always of the plainest description, their clothing, though clean and whole, was poor and threadbare:—and how could it be otherwise, with a family of eight children, three girls and five boys, to support.

Had Thomas Morris been a drunkard, had he gone, like other workmen, to the pay-table on Saturday night to receive his wages, (a practice which it is much to be wished master-tradesmen would discourage, by settling with their men at their own houses;) he would have made the little he had, less, by the price, perhaps, of two or three quarts of porter. Or had his wife been a slattern, or less anxious to have his room cleaned up, his supper comfortable, and her own countenance cheerful and smiling each evening when he returned from work, he might have been tempted to seek for that comfort abroad which was denied him at

home. But they were both a pattern to all that knew them; and in all human probability, had they not married so early, Thomas would have risen in his trade, and instead of being a journeyman, would soon have become a master-workman; as it was, eight children could not be supported by a trifle; and though, as he said, there was not one of them but was dear to his heart, not one whom he would have bartered for thousands, it must be confessed, they kept him always a poor man.

Pinched though Thomas Morris was, there was, however, one advantage which he endeavoured to secure for his children. As soon as they were able to understand his first lessons, he taught them to fear God and to love their neighbour, to pray to the Almighty morning and evening, and to shun displeasing him above all things; and when they came to a proper age, they were every one sent to the neighbouring school, which was under the direction of several benevolent persons, who had subscribed the sum necessary for its support, and where the children were taught not only reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the girls, in addition, needlework, but also, where the teacher's first care was to inculcate, that even the gifts of education might be abused, and that a knowledge of reading and writing are not to be valued, unless they lead us to the knowledge of better things. At six years old, the children of

Thomas Morris were sent to school, their mother never keeping them at home, as some parents do, to go of messages, or for other trivial purposes; and as they brought there those habits of docility which they had learned at home, and their father always took care to make them in turns read for him at night a chapter in the Bible, and sometimes tried their proficiency in arithmetic, for he had learned it himself when young, they came on rapidly, and were soon distinguished as amongst the most attentive and promising children. If rewards were to be distributed, the Morris's were sure to come in for a share; and, in short, they promised, if their lives were spared, to be a crown of rejoicing to their parents.

Matters, however, could not always go on thus; childhood passes quickly over, and boys and girls rising into youth, must be early taught that branch of industry, which shall make them, not a burden to, but useful members of society. Girls, indeed, in the lower class of life, will not in a large city find it so difficult to get a means of livelihood, particularly if by their good conduct, they have made friends for themselves amongst those who interest themselves in the management of schools; they can earn something by their needle; they can go into respectable families to take care of children; or there are several trades, such as straw plaiting, lace making, glove making, shoe binding, with

which they may easily become acquainted. But it is not so easy to dispose of boys ; —there are some trades at which journeymen in general are so ill conducted, that the bad example constantly presented by them, must endanger the morals of a youth whose disposition was at all unsteady. It would be painful to mention those trades ; let us rather earnestly hope, that these improvident habits will ere long give place to industry and forethought. There are other trades, which afford to journeymen a decent and comfortable livelihood, but few will take a boy to such without a fee, or at least, unless the parents engage to feed and clothe him for the first two years of his apprenticeship ; whilst again, the liking of the boy is in some degree to be consulted ; some having a natural talent for a mechanical trade, whilst others would do better at one which requires no quickness of apprehension, such as shoe making, saddlery, and harness making, or slating.

Whatever be the difficulties, however, which some parents experience in providing suitable trades for their children, it was one of the rewards of a good character, and a conscientious discharge of their duty to their offspring, that Morris and his wife were very successful in disposing of their children. Jane, the eldest, remained at home with her mother, who required her assistance in taking care of the youngest child, an infant of two years old ; the other

two girls were settled with ladies, to whom their good conduct had recommended them; the second boy was bound to a carpenter, the third to a stone cutter, and the fourth to a shoemaker. They served their apprenticeships with credit, and at the period when our narrative commences, were thriving, each in his own line.— Taught, however by their parents, they had avoided the error into which they had fallen, not thinking of matrimony till their industry should place them a little above the world.

In this account of Thomas Morris's children, the reader has, no doubt, perceived that we passed over the eldest son James. This, however, was not because he formed an exception to that character which has been given to the whole family. There was not in the whole parish where they resided, a better boy; attentive at school, dutiful at home, and kind in disposition to all. He had taken a liking to a particular life, and though his father used some efforts to dissuade him from it, he soon desisted, when he found him (prepared, indeed, like a dutiful son, at his father's wish, to lay aside his own, but at the same time) earnestly desirous of being allowed to enter the sea service. "You shall go, my son," said Thomas, "for I trust the Almighty will guide you, as heretofore, in the paths of religion and virtue; but remember, if when you leave us, you turn aside from the right way, you will afflict your father and

mother's hearts, nay, you will bring their gray hairs with sorrow to the grave."

It was not long ere an opportunity offered for sending James to sea advantageously. One of the visitors at the school had a brother a Captain of an India merchant ship, who wished for a young lad to be about his person, and write for him occasionally. This was therefore exactly the place for James; he wrote a fine bold running hand, and being at the time between fourteen and fifteen years of age, he had showed such a desire for improvement, that the master had taken pleasure in making him a right good arithmetician; besides which, he knew so much grammar, as enabled him to express himself with accuracy, as well on paper as in speaking.

It is not intended to follow James Morris through the scenes of his early life; he had served Captain Stanley with fidelity, and even made him his friend; and when that gentleman was retiring from the service, he had recommended him to his particular friend, Captain Campbell, as a trust-worthy young man, who joined to a good knowledge of seamanship those qualifications which made him an excellent clerk; "he knows," said he, "the seas you are about to traverse, for he has made with me five voyages to Bengal and China, and twice doubled Cape Horn, so that I had not one of my crew to whom I would on emergency sooner entrust the helm, or the management of a difficult business;

and as for his writing talents, look at my log-book and my journal, they speak for themselves; for you do not see even a single erasure or blot in them from the first page to the last.— He is also a well conducted young man, and indeed has but one fault, if it can be called one; go where you will, he is always amongst the first to ask leave to go ashore: not like some, to dissipate, but to become acquainted with the people; and two or three times that he trusted himself too fearlessly amongst the savages in the South Sea, I had to send a boat's crew strongly armed to rescue him out of their hands." "If that is his only fault," replied Captain Campbell, "it is the highest recommendation to me—I want an active and intelligent observer, who may assist me occasionally with his remarks; and as I am to report every thing I see, to our owners, he will have to copy my journal for their inspection; so send him aboard to-morrow, and it is strange if we don't agree."

Captain Campbell was right in his concluding expression. He was an off-handed clever man, full of life and penetration himself, and a short time satisfied him that James Morris was just the person he wanted. He saw before him a young man just turned of five and twenty, robust and well made, one who on occasion could be as serviceable with his cutlass as with his pen, if the barbarous people whom he was to visit, should attempt to assail them, as they had

the gallant Cook ;—besides which, Morris knew his place, he was frank in his manners, at the same time he was respectful, never for a moment forgetting his own station, or the rank of the person he was addressing.

His agreement with the Captain was to have a salary of 40*l.* a year, ten pounds of which he arranged, like a good son, should be annually transmitted to his father and mother, besides which he was to receive a handsome present on the ship's return, provided the Captain's journal was copied in a fair legible hand. "We sail," said Captain Campbell, "with the first fair wind, so see and be ready by to-morrow, at twelve, when the boat goes ashore for my baggage." "I shall be ready, sir," said Morris, as he respectfully retired from the cabin.

It was late in the month of December when the Arrow set sail from the harbour of Plymouth. A fine breeze carried her swiftly down channel, and the seamen's hearts beat high as they found the shores of their native land receding from their view ; for not even the coldest disposition would set aside the emotions which will naturally arise in the mind, on leaving, perhaps for ever, the land which he considers his own. Morris, however, felt, and doubtless so did many on board, as every pious man feels, under the same circumstances, that all things are in the hands of God, and that whatever may happen, all is for the best.

In a few days they had lost sight of the English coast ; and early on the morning of the fourteenth day of their voyage, they cast anchor in the harbour of Funchal, the capital of the island of Madeira, which lies in the Atlantic ocean, in the 32d degree of north lat. and the 16th of west longitude. As Captain Campbell had no object in touching at this island but to replenish his stock of water, that once effected, the anchor was hove, and the vessel under weigh again. Morris, to whom every thing belonging to a foreign country was interesting, although he had touched at Funchal before, was sorry not to have an opportunity of even stepping ashore ; but to make amends for this, he took accurate note of every thing which came under his observation from the deck of the ship. As it was the depth of winter, the country had not its most inviting face on ; but the appearance of the town, as seen from the water, is extremely striking, for it is built on the side of a hill which overhangs the shore ; the streets, though narrow, appear regular, and are interspersed with gardens and vineyards. Beyond this rising ground, several high mountains may be seen, covered with verdure, even at that advanced season of the year, and down which a number of water-falls could plainly be distinguished tumbling from rock to rock.

This was, however, all that Morris saw at that time of the island of Madeira, and we

must therefore follow the *Arrow* across the Atlantic ocean. In due course of time, they came within sight of the great continent of South America, and directing their course towards the southward, they reached the mouth of the harbour of Rio Janeiro, in the province of Brazil, situated in the 42d degree of west long. and 22d of south lat. A grand view here presented itself to the crew of the *Arrow*; for this harbour is considered one of the finest in the world, and indeed could scarcely be excelled either for its capaciousness, the security which it affords in safe anchorage to shipping, or the strength of its fortifications.

The whole of the town Morris found in the most filthy state, the interior, in every respect, falling very short of what its outward appearance, as seen from the harbour, leads a stranger to expect. The houses are of brick, and are thatched with palm leaves; and the inhabitants are supplied with water by a number of aqueducts, which conduct the water from the mountain streams to fountains in the middle of the streets.

A few hours walk over the town sufficed to satisfy Morris's curiosity, and he returned to the ship, with a greater respect than ever for the fine cities which he had left at home.

It is not necessary, to give a detailed description of this town, which more appropriately belongs to an account of travels in South

America; besides which, their stay was short, for the season being now far advanced, Captain Campbell, having discharged his merchandize, was anxious to press on his voyage. After having taken on board the different kinds of cattle, and also a choice selection of the most useful garden seeds, for the purpose mentioned in his instructions, he therefore set sail, desirous, if possible, to double Cape Horn, the most southern part of the continent of America, before the south-east winds, which usually prevail there during the season of the year which answers to our spring, should set in.

Their voyage was but an unpleasant one, and to all uninteresting; for apprehensive of tempestuous weather, they stood out from the shore, and therefore they had not even the advantage of getting a good view of the land as they passed along; and yet even to one so accustomed to a seafaring life as Morris, every thing, even the appearance of the broad ocean all round him—the number of whales and dolphins that were constantly swimming about—the large sea-gulls, as black as jet, that occasionally flew over the surface of the water, were all sights so wonderful and interesting, that the words of David's Psalm were frequently present to his mind, "They that go down into the sea in ships, and occupy their business in great waters; these men see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep."

For some days after they left Rio Janeiro,

the weather was favorable, but as they approached the south, a sudden change took place, attended by heavy storms. "No one ever doubled Cape Horn in a calm yet," said Captain Campbell; "so I must weather out the gale as well as those who have gone before me." The tempest continued for six days uninterruptedly, but providentially the ship sustained no serious injury, though the waves rose to a great height, and occasionally dashed violently over her. On one occasion, indeed, Morris's life was in such danger, that Providence alone saved him. He had laid himself down on a hen-coop, not suspecting any immediate danger, when a wave suddenly took the vessel on the quarter, drove in the bulwark, and swept both him and the coop overboard. He must inevitably have perished, had not some ropes which were fastened to the ship fallen down with him, and caught him, as it were in a net, for he was completely stunned by the fall, and did not recover until he had been hurried a good way through the water; he had, however, kept fast hold of the ropes, and was soon hauled on board by his companions, but the hen-coop, with forty fowls in it, was irrecoverably lost—It may well be supposed, with what heartfelt gratitude he offered up his thanks for his providential deliverance.

The loss of the fowls was, however, a serious one to the ship, for all those

which were in the other coops had also perished in the violence of the storm. This tremendous wave had, however, done a greater injury than carrying off the hen coop; the whole of the railing against which it had been leaning, was dashed to pieces, the strong timbers of the gallery were broken, and even the cannon were thrown on the other side; happily none of the people were in the way, or their lives would have been in imminent danger. The companion, or top of the passage leading down to the captain's cabin, was torn off, and the water had consequently made its way in there, as well as into the hold, where the greatest injury was done, for a quantity of their best biscuit was taken out completely soaked with it.

Although the tempest continued with but little abatement, the wind changing to the north-east brought them more prosperously on their way. At length they came within sight of the Cape, and in due time they made the passage round it in safety.

They were now in the 57th degree of west longitude, and the 55th of south latitude, and from this point were to steer their course towards the north, up the western coast of South America.

Before we proceed to detail the voyage of the Arrow, it may be necessary to give a general idea of the vast expanse of water on which that vessel had entered, and of the

numerous clusters of islands, scattered over its surface, which it is about to visit.

When the reader inspects the map of the world, the first circumstance that strikes him will be the great disproportion existing between land and water, the latter being generally computed to occupy three times more space than the former; he will also remark, that with the exception of inland seas, the ocean is one vast and connected body of water, different portions of which have been distinguished by different names; that to the south of the known continents being called the Southern Ocean, whilst that branch of it which lies between America and Europe and Africa is called the Atlantic Ocean, and that stretching from the western shores of America to the eastern shores of Asia distinguished by the name of the Pacific Ocean.

The Pacific Ocean was so named by the Spaniards, who first navigated it, and supposed that the calm and gentle weather which they then experienced, always prevailed there; subsequent observation, however, shewed them the contrary; for although that particular part of it which lies between latitude $23\frac{1}{2}$ south and latitude $23\frac{1}{2}$ north, may justify the appellation, in latitudes higher than these no sea is subject to more violent tempests, particularly in winter, when the waves rise like mountains. The extent of this ocean, however, will be best understood by saying, that it stretches, where

broadest, from the 70th degree of west longitude, on the western coast of South America, to the 105th degree of east longitude; that is, 185 geographical degrees, or 12,950 miles; and from the 40th degree of south latitude to the 65th degree of north latitude, or 10,500 miles from north to south—an amazing extent of water, covering nearly half the globe.

The Pacific Ocean, however, is not one uninterrupted expanse of water; here and there, over its surface, are scattered different clusters or groups of islands, the greater part of which, indeed, appear but specks on the map, and yet they are of some extent, and thickly peopled. Their names and positions are as follow, though a more particular description will be given afterwards.

In lat. 33° long. 78° , and nearly opposite to Valparaiso, in South America, lies Juan Fernandez; north of which, upon the equator, and in longitude 90° , are the group called the Gallipagos. In lat. 9° south, and long. 140° west, are the Marquesas; west of which, in latitude 16° , longitude 150° west, are found the Society Islands; and 32° further west, and in the 20th latitude, are found the Friendly Islands; and in latitude 20° north, longitude 200° , the Sandwich Islands, remarkable for the death of the illustrious Captain Cook, who was killed by the natives of Owhyhee, in the year 1779.

Still farther west than the last, and according as we approach the continent of Asia, the islands become more numerous, and many also are of greater extent than those already mentioned. They form one great chain, the principal of which are New Zealand, New Hebrides, and Lord Mulgrave's range, lying between latitude 45° south and 15° north, and longitude 165° — 180° east of London. New Holland, in itself as large as the continent of Europe, New Guinea, the Carolinas, the Ladrões, the Philippine Isles, Loo Choo Isles, Nippon and Jesso, off the coast of China,—Borneo, Java, and Sumatra, close to the southern extremity of the peninsula of Hindostan; these last, indeed, are generally mentioned as situated in the Indian Ocean, yet as this is only a name given to a part of the greater ocean, known as the Pacific, it seems more desirable to consider all under one general denomination of Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The first land our voyagers made, after passing the Cape, was the island of Juan Fernandez, celebrated as being the lonely residence of Alexander Selkirk, the shipwrecked seaman, whose adventures gave rise to the popular tale of Robinson Crusoe, so well known to almost every boy who can read. It is situated in the Southern Pacific Ocean, on the western side of the continent of South America, and lies about 110 leagues from the shore in

the 33d degree of north latitude, and 78th of west longitude. It is about four leagues long, hardly two wide, and of an irregular shape. The land, especially at the northern part of the island, is mountainous, broken, and intersected with ravines, caused by the frequent streams which descend from the mountains. This side also abounds with excellent wood, amongst the different kinds of which are the sandal, the yellow wood, and a species of palm which bears a pleasant fruit, much used by the natives; but the soil is so loose and shallow, that large trees can find no depth of earth for their roots, and therefore the timber is all of a very small description; and the southern side is totally destitute of it.

This island has two good harbours, one at the small town of Juan Fernandez, and another on the southern side, called the English harbour, from the circumstance of Lord Anson's squadron having anchored there, in the year 1740.

Morris would gladly have stepped on shore here, to gratify his curiosity in visiting the scene of poor Crusoe's fictitious adventures, but Captain Campbell was anxious to press forward to scenes of greater interest, and therefore, having anchored for one night only, in English Harbour, they sailed with the morning's tide, and steered their course to the westward, with the design of making a small island called Pitcairn's.

Island, lying in the South Pacific ocean, in longitude 133 degrees 21 minutes west, and lat. 25 degrees 2 minutes south. It first became known to Great Britain on being discovered by an American vessel in the year 1808, but there are many circumstances of interest connected with this spot, with a brief detail of which we shall preface the account of the Arrow's arrival.

In the year 1788, an English frigate named the *Bounty*, under Captain Bligh, and with a Mr. Christian as one of his Lieutenants, sailed from Portsmouth, by order of the British Government, for the island of Otaheite, for the purpose of conveying the bread fruit tree from thence into the West Indies.

They reached Otaheite in safety, but on the passage from thence, a mutiny broke out amongst the crew, who seized upon the vessel, and turned the Captain and such of the men as refused to join them, adrift in an open boat in the middle of the ocean, 1200 leagues from land. The sufferings and providential escape of this party are given in a separate book, as well as the arrest and punishment of some of the mutineers. For a long time, however, it was not known what had become of Christian and the remainder of his followers; the last account of them having stated that they sailed away in quest of some uninhabited island where they might settle; it was generally supposed

that they had perished at sea ; but subsequent accounts show, that they actually landed, and took up their abode on the very island of which we are now speaking,

Many years, however, had passed, before any thing was heard of these guilty survivors, until at length, in 1813, a letter was written to the English Admiralty by an American Captain, Folger, who stated, that he had landed at this island, and found it peopled by the posterity of the mutineers ; they had sailed from Otaheite, having taken with them each an Otaheitan wife, and having landed on Pitcairn's island, had destroyed the ship, after taking out of her every thing which they thought useful. About six years after they landed, the Otaheitan servants had risen upon the English, who had treated them with great cruelty, and were always quarrelling with them, and murdered all except one, whom they severely wounded : the same night, however, the Otaheitan widows arose and murdered their countrymen, so that none survived except the individual above mentioned, along with the widows and their children ;—a remarkable lesson, that punishment, though late, will at last reach the guilty, and that neither time, nor distance, nor concealment in a remote quarter of the world, can avail.

We hope our readers are now prepared to visit Pitcairn's island with as much interest, as the crew of the Arrow felt, on drawing so near

to the coast as to be able to distinguish a number of men getting into a boat and quickly rowing towards them. In a short time the boat came up with them, and to the great joy of all aboard, addressed them in the English language. A young man stood up in the boat and eagerly asked the name of the ship; they all smiled at the name on being told it, and the rest inquired what was the name of the Captain. Captain Campbell now invited them to come on board, which they seemed anxious to do, but said, they had no way of making the boat fast to the side of the vessel. "We have no boat hook to hold on by," said they; "then I will throw you a rope," said the Captain.—"If you do we have nothing to make it fast by," was the answer; however, at last they made some contrivance for this purpose, and several of them came on board, amongst the foremost of whom was the young man who first addressed them from the boat.—"And now my good friend," said Captain Campbell, "that I have told you my name, perhaps you would favour me with yours?" "My name, Sir," said the other, "is Friday Fletcher October Christian." "Well," said Captain Campbell, "I had not so long a name to give you, as you have for me, but I suppose you are the son of Mr. Christian, who was one of the first settlers in this island," he replied that he was, and then mentioned his father's death.

The party of strangers now began eagerly to examine every part of the ship, and to inquire the particular use of every thing they noticed; the Arrow being the first armed ship which had touched at their island. Having satisfied their curiosity here, Captain Campbell gave permission for them to go down into the cabin.—“ We shall make you welcome at our breakfast table, said he, which you will find prepared below for you.” He then desired Morris to conduct them down stairs, who, delighted at the office, eagerly stepped forward to obey his orders.

Here were new subjects of wonder for the strangers—but nothing excited more surprise than a little black terrier belonging to the Captain. Christian, who was the foremost of the party on entering the apartment, sprung round behind Morris at the sight of the dog, and, peeping over his shoulders at the little animal, called out, “ will it bite, will it bite?—I never saw one before, but I know what it is, it is a dog.” After a short pause he turned to one of his companions, and said, “ it is a pretty thing too to look at, is it not?”

When the party had assembled round the breakfast-table, the young strangers paused for a moment, and reverently kneeling down, said, with uplifted hands, “ For what we are going to receive, Lord make us thankful.”—They then partook cheerfully of what was set before them,—asked the names of most things that they saw,

and the uses to which they were to be applied. Some, they said were pretty, others they did not like;—they wondered at the men having so many things in the ship which they had not in their island; and both in their questions and answers, showed a degree of intelligence quite surprising in minds so uncultivated.

By this time several more of the natives had come out to see “the English ship of war,” and so eager were they to get on board, that many of their canoes had been totally abandoned, and consequently went adrift. It was with some difficulty they were brought back, and Captain Campbell advised, that for better security, one man should remain in each; the question now arose amongst them, on which this duty should devolve? all seemed equally unwilling to leave the ship, but instead of its leading to any disagreement amongst them, they wisely determined to draw lots, and those on whom it fell to take charge of the canoes, left the ship without a murmur.

After the curiosity of the visitors had been somewhat satisfied, they begged the Captain would come on shore, and bring his ship’s crew with him, saying, they longed to shew them in return all the things they had in their island.

The ship, however, could no more be abandoned than the canoes; but Captain Campbell went ashore, taking with him his Lieutenant, and giving Morris permission to accompanied

them. After landing, they were led by their guides through a grove of cocoa nut and bread fruit trees, to the summit of a rising ground, where stood a neat little village, beautifully interspersed with trees of various kinds. The houses were built with great regularity, and, though small, were convenient, and kept with the greatest cleanliness..

The party were led to the house of old Adams, whose daughter, an innocent timid little girl, met them on the way; she conducted them to her father's house, at the door of which they found the old man coming out to receive them. Though scarcely 60 years of age, he appeared much further advanced in life, and repeatedly said he longed to see England before he should die. "I am aware," said he, "that by the crime which I committed, I have forfeited every claim on my country: yet my heart does long after England." There was so much earnestness in his speech, that Captain Campbell could not refrain from offering him a safe conveyance for himself and any of his family who chose to accompany him. The old man's eyes glistened at the proposal; he called his wife and children, and entreated their consent to his departure. The scene that followed was affecting even to the rough hearts of English sailors. "I am not much given to tears," said Morris, on afterwards relating this anecdote: "I am not much given to tears, but for

my life I could not prevent them coming into my eyes when I saw the grief they were all in." The wife, who was a native of Otaheite, wept bitterly; but the daughter, leaning her forehead upon her hands, exclaimed,—“Oh! do not, do not, Sir, take away my father! what should I do without my father!” A number of the inhabitants of the village had crowded to the house to see the English, and hearing that they wanted Adams to go home with them, joined in their entreaties that he would not leave them. Not an eye was dry—the tear stood in those of the men—the women wept aloud; it would have been an outrage on humanity to have torn him from such a circle of friends. Adams is regarded by the people as the sovereign of their island; he is quite at the head of a little nation of his own, beloved by all, and instructing all in religion, industry, and friendship. However great the guilt of his past life, his present one cannot fail to entitle him to the praise and the protection of his countrymen; nor can any one desire that such a scene of peace and harmony should be interrupted by carrying him away from it, even though it should appear that the crime of mutiny and desertion ought not to escape unpunished.

The soil of the island is fertile, and every part of it capable of being cultivated; every family has a separate allotment of land, and each tries to rival the other in the culture of

his farm. Their crops, however, are chiefly confined to the yams, which they have brought to the greatest perfection, and the bread fruit, and cocoa nut trees, which were procured by their plunder of the *Bounty* frigate; their pigs, goats, and poultry, they also got from the same source. A few pigeons, and some of the *Merino* sheep which the *Arrow* had on board, were received by them as the most acceptable gifts. Fish of various sorts are taken here in great abundance;—the fishermen's tackling is all of their own manufacture, even the hooks they have beaten out of old iron hoops, and made with great ingenuity: they have also made needles from the same materials. In fact, the little these people were possessed of, when they first reached this spot of land, has been all turned to the best account.

Their clothing is of the simplest kind: it consists of a straw hat like those worn by sailors, with a few feathers stuck in the side of it, a mantle without sleeves, which reaches to the knees, and is tied with a girdle made of bark. The intermarriages which have taken place among those people, have been the occasion of a relationship throughout the colony. They live peaceably together, a quarrel seldom happens among them even of the most trivial nature, and when it does, (to use their own expression), it is nothing more than "a word of mouth quarrel," which is always referred to Adams for adjustment.

John Adams knew but very little of writing, and had used all the paper and ink which he had got out of the Bounty. He had, however, contrived to make a kind of Almanack, by registering each day as it came round. Captain Campbell examined this record, and found the dates perfectly correct ;—they knew as well what day of the week and month it was as he did. None of the natives, of course, could write any better than Adams, yet they expressed a great desire to get pens, ink, and paper, which their English visitors were happy to have it in their power to give them.

Interesting, however, as those people were, it became necessary to leave them, to proceed on the further prosecution of their voyage.—The regret at parting was mutual. Adams and his family, as they deserved to be called, coming on board, and showing their concern by their behaviour and looks ; they sent many messages to their friends, as they called the English ; for brought up at such a distance, and in such simplicity, they thought that England, presented only on a larger scale, the same picture of social union and happiness as their own island. John Adams, also, in a private interview with Captain Campbell, expressed his earnest desire that a competent person should be sent out from England to take his place, “ as in the course of nature, Sir,” said the old man, “ I cannot have long to live : and I think I may say, with respect

to my children here, that they deserve the protection of England. Let the person sent out by his Majesty be able to instruct them in the fear and love of God, in which I have endeavoured to bring them up. Let us have the Scriptures also, for I know how well they are calculated to guide and to instruct; they know it too, Sir," added he, "for I have a Bible already, and often do they come to me in the week, and always on Sunday, to hear it read to them. We want some useful implements of agriculture, but on this I say nothing, for I know my countrymen need no spur to their benevolence when it is deserved." It is needless to say that Captain Campbell gave the assurance which this appeal was calculated to call forth..

On the 15th of March the Arrow set sail from Pitcairn's Island, and steering north-west, soon reached the islands of Marquesas, so called by the discoverer Mendana, in 1595, in honour of the Marquis de Mendoca, then viceroy of Peru. These are five small islands in this great ocean, extending from 138, to 140 degrees of west longitude, and from 8 to 10 of south lat. Their names are the San Pedro, the Santa Christian, La Dominica, and La Nadelina; and further to the S. E. lies the fifth, called Hood's Island. They are inhabited by a very fine race of people, remarkable for personal beauty, as well as for their

peaceable and hospitable dispositions. It was to La Dominica, (called by the natives O-hivaloa), that Captain Campbell bent his course, knowing that he could there find good anchorage in the little bay of Tuhuony, and also that it was the most civilized part of all the islands, an advantage which it has gained from being the port where vessels usually touch, for the purpose of procuring sandal wood for the market at Canton.

When the ship drew near enough to be able to distinguish objects on shore, they could plainly discern crowds of the natives all along the beach, awaiting their arrival, carrying branches of palm trees in their hands, in token of a friendly welcome. Captain Campbell in the first instance deputed Morris, whom he was always ready to favour with marks of confidence, to take with him a few chosen men of the ship's crew, and go ashore in the boat, to demand from the king of the island, permission to take in water and provisions. As soon as he drew near, about thirty of the natives ran into the water to meet him, and collecting round the boat, bore her up with the greatest dexterity and strength, and carried her safely to the beach.

Hundreds of the people now crowded round the strangers, not for the purpose of gratifying an idle curiosity, for it was no novelty to them to witness the arrival of an European vessel,

but in order to dispose of the provisions which the island yielded in great abundance, such as hogs, poultry, and yams. Their complexion was of a dark copper colour, but their persons were finely formed; they were possessed of great muscular strength, had fine teeth and eyes, and appeared extremely active and graceful in their movements.

The dress of the men consisted of a short garment made of the bark of the Paper Mulberry tree, so called, because its bark somewhat resembles the texture of coarse paper; this was fastened round the loins, and was the only covering they wore, except a hat made of the leaves of the palm tree, the simplicity of which gave an interesting finish to their fine manly persons. The women were much less exposed in their persons than the men: their dress consisted of a short petticoat and mantle made also of bark, the latter crossed the bosom and was tied on the left shoulder. Their hair was generally black, but worn in different ways, some having it long and turned up, others short, but it was uniformly adorned with wreaths of flowers, a style of ornament which they are very fond of, and often hang upon various other parts of their dress. They, as well as the men, possess great vivacity, and are so intelligent, that it has been said, a stranger totally unacquainted with their language will find less difficulty in making himself understood here than in any other of the eastern islands.

The women are of a bright copper colour, but they greatly disguise the natural beauty of their features by smearing themselves with oil ; they also wear a quantity of necklaces composed of berries and seeds, and a few had glass beads, which they had got from some of the crew of a French ship that had touched there a short time before.

When Morris's curiosity had a little subsided, he made signs to them that he wished to speak with their sovereign :—what was his astonishment, when a man who had hitherto escaped his notice amongst the crowd that thronged round, pressed forward and answered him in English ; he was dressed like the people about him, but his features and complexion bespoke him to be an Englishman. On enquiry, he confessed that he was an American by birth, and had taken occasion to desert from the service of the United States, when the vessel on board of which he was, touched at this island ; and though several of the natives knew where he had concealed himself, while the search was making for him, they had the generosity not to give him up. It was now ten years, he said, since this occurred, but he refused to give any farther explanation of the cause of his conduct : he said he found himself very happy amongst these people, and had no desire to leave them. Morris was of course delighted to meet with any person who could act as

interpreter between him and the natives, and as Wilson, the American, had acquired a sufficient knowledge of the language, he gladly undertook the office.

Morris, therefore, lost no time in communicating to him that he was desirous of having an interview with the king, and requesting to know how that could be obtained; but scarcely had he spoken, when a great commotion seemed to arise amongst the crowd, and Wilson informed him that Prince Patooke, the king's chief ruler, was coming down to the beach, his curiosity having been excited by the news of the stranger's arrival.

It may here be necessary to state, that the island of Dominica is the most extensive, as well as the most fertile of the Marquesas, and is divided into several districts or vallies, as they are called by the natives, each of which contains from 1500 to 2000 people, and has an hereditary king ruling over it. Morris, however, thought it would not be sufficient to communicate Capt Campbell's message to any person except one of these sovereigns, but learned from Wilson, that as the kings scarcely ever leave their palaces upon any occasion, he would have to wait upon him at his court, which would necessarily cause a greater delay than he was perhaps aware of. "The king's person here is sacred," said Wilson, "every thing he touches, even the ground he walks upon, becomes sacred,

and cannot afterwards be put to any common use, but must be appropriated entirely to his service. To prevent, therefore, the inconvenience to which this would put his subjects, he confines himself almost entirely to his palace, where every thing about him being exclusively his own, he may make use of them without compunction, and even when he does go abroad, he is always carried on a man's back."

Patooke having now arrived, pressed forward to see the strangers as eagerly as any of the rest of the natives had done; he was a tall handsome young man, dressed in a manner similar to the other men, except that instead of the palm leaf cap, he wore a coronet of a kind of light wood, on which was stuck, by means of the resin of the bread fruit tree, a quantity of red berries and small feathers of different kinds; he also had a ruff of long feathers round his neck, and large bunches of human hair tied to his ancles, wrists, and neck; a long string was also thrown over his shoulders to which was suspended a number of whale's teeth. As he came near, Morris was at a loss how to accost him, but the other courteously approached him, told him he was Patooke, and that the king desired him to bring the strangers to visit him. An explanation now took place between them, by means of their interpreter Wilson, and Patooke was informed that the captain of the ship was still on board, and that Morris must return to him with his majesty's request.

Patooke now in his turn requested to be brought out to see the ship, and the boat being got ready, Morris rowed back to the Arrow, accompanied by this singular looking chief and a few of his attendants. Many of the natives, however, threw themselves into the water, and swam with the greatest swiftness and dexterity after the boat, and continued to paddle round and round the ship while Morris and his companions were getting on board. Nothing seemed to escape the observation of the strangers; they measured the length of the ship and counted the number of guns, masts, decks, &c. This, however, was not done without difficulty, for they are by no means expert in calculation, and can count no higher number than twenty, the next succeeding numbers they call one twenty, two twenty, and so on until they come to nineteen twenty and twenty twenty, which latter number they style *ahowa omunahoo* (or second twenty), which answers to our forty, and so on, sixty being called third twenty, and eighty fourth twenty, &c. &c.

Matters having been now arranged for Captain Campbell to go on shore next day, the visitors all took their leave, with the exception of Wilson, whom Captain Campbell detained, in order to gain through him as much information as possible concerning these interesting people.

It has been already mentioned that this

island is divided into different districts, each of which considers itself quite a separate nation, and they frequently carry on wars against each other, in this respect giving mournful proof, that, however ignorant of the arts of polished life, they bear the same indisposition to peace which so often characterizes more civilized nations. Their battles, indeed, are not bloody, but still the mode they pursue is often productive of great calamity; for they frequently go by night into their enemy's district, and destroy the bark from every bread-fruit or cocoa nut tree they meet, which being their general food, a ravage of this kind is certain to involve the whole district in want, for several succeeding years, for after these trees have been injured in this way, they will not bear fruit again for five years. The weapons they make use of are chiefly clubs and spears, the latter are full ten feet long, made from the wood of the cocoa nut tree, which, though not hard when first cut, becomes so by being buried for a time in the mud of a particular kind of clay. Bows and arrows are not in use among them, but they are extremely dexterous in the use of the sling, which they make of a kind of long grass, and can throw the stone with great precision to a considerable distance.

Their amusements are dancing, wrestling, throwing their javelins, and swimming; the latter they are extremely fond of often going

into the water two or three times a day. Tattooing is considered a great beauty, and though a painful operation, is submitted to with the greatest readiness; it is performed by means of a small piece of tortoise-shell similar in shape to a piece of the blade of a saw, to which is fixed a small wooden handle, about 7 or 8 inches long; the tatooer, after having dipped the teeth of the instrument in a kind of black paint made of charcoal dust and water, holds the handle in one hand, applies the instrument to the skin, and strikes it with a stick of club wood till all the points of the teeth have penetrated to the quick. The operation occasions a slight inflammation, and swelling, which ceases after a few days. The marks these punctures make never wear out, and they consider it a great beauty to have them done as fancifully as possible:—some have them done in circles, ovals, square figures, or cross bars; and on the forehead, cheeks or arms, they generally have the marks of a fish, or a bird, or of the only two quadrupeds they have in the island—pigs and rats!

The women are but little marked in this way; the married women generally are slightly marked on the lips, but others are not usually tatooed except on one or two of their fingers.

The men are very much attached to their wives and families, and are often seen nursing their young infants with the greatest tenderness, in this respect differing from many other savage

people in the Pacific Ocean, who treat their females with great cruelty, employing them in all kinds of drudgery, and sometimes through superstition destroying their infant children.

These people have no regular meals; they eat frequently in the course of the day, and the men cook their own food entirely, the women not being allowed to touch any of the victuals but what they are going to eat themselves. Their dishes principally consist of the bread fruit roasted, fish, which they eat raw, a root resembling the yam, beaten to a paste, poultry, and hog's flesh. These articles are served up in cocoa nut shells; their knives are made from the bamboo cane, and for forks they use wooden skewers of the same materials; having divided their meat into separate pieces with these instruments, they lay them aside, and afterwards eat with their fingers. Such was the account which Wilson gave of the people amongst whom he had taken up his abode.

The next morning, the appearance of the crowd on the sea shore, with palm branches in their hands, seemed to Captain Campbell as a renewal of the invitation of the preceding day; and taking some of the officers, James Morris, and a party of the seamen, he stepped into the boat and rowed to shore, the people rushing into the water as before, and bearing the boat high and dry, as seamen call it, to the beach. Here Patooke was ready to receive them, and greeted

Captain Campbell with a most singular ceremony, for an explanation of which it will be necessary to mention, that exchanging names, (or what they call becoming a brother) with a chief or a native, is a very general custom amongst these people; and the stranger to whom such an honour is paid, derives from it considerable advantages, for when an adoption of this kind takes place, the chief considers his Tayo or brother, equal with himself, entitled to whatever his house or district affords, and his people pay him the greatest respect. It was with Captain Campbell that Patooke now solicited a tayoship, and in token of friendship took off his little wooden coronet and placed it on his head; at the same time, a tall handsome looking young man, whose wife, an interesting girl, was standing by his side, advanced to the mate, whom they plainly discovered to be next in rank to Captain Campbell, and took him for his Tayo.

The party now set out from the beach, on their proposed visit to his majesty, whose palace was situated about two miles from the seashore. The country appeared extremely fertile, abounding in wood of different kinds, but chiefly in the sandal tree, cocoa nut, and bread fruit, as also the paper mulberry, and plaintain tree, and a species of tall fir, which out-tops all the rest, and somewhat resembles the wild fig of the West Indies. The bamboo cane

also grows here, and, as already mentioned is made great use of by the natives; they have likewise several kinds of nut trees, one of which supplies to them the place of candles; they put a number of their kernels upon a long slip of bamboo, in the same manner that beads are run upon a wire; the cane serves as wick, and from the oily nature of the nut, they are easily lighted, burn very regularly, and give good light; there is but little smoke from them, and the smell, though rather powerful, is by no means unpleasant.

As the party advanced through the country, they observed that the natives had not any regular town or village; their dwellings, (small wooden huts thatched with the leaves of the bread fruit tree,) were scattered up and down on the sides of the hills and in the valleys.

In due time, they reached his majesty's palace, which was no other than an open hut, where an old man was seated on the floor, dressed somewhat similarly to Patooke, but that he had a conch shell slung about his neck, and a crown of green leaves upon his head; behind him stood a number of attendants, and the whole room was hung round with the skeletons of pig's heads. These, as Wilson afterwards explained, had been slaughtered on the death of the king's mother, for the purpose of having a memorial of her, to keep her alive in his recollection.

Captain Campbell showed him a razor, which so delighted his majesty, that he rose from his seat, and taking down two of the pigs' heads, presented them to him in return.

After all fitting arrangements had been made for the protection of the ship's crew, and their supply of whatever they stood in need of, that the island afforded, a banquet was served up for the entertainment of the strangers—"or served *down* rather," said Morris, for they spread the feast upon the floor of the hut. It consisted of an immense pig roasted whole, and a spirituous drink called cava, much in use by the natives here; the former was dressed in such a manner as almost to revolt the appetite of the Englishmen; nevertheless, through courtesy they were obliged to partake of this uninviting repast. The animal had been strangled with a rope, and its entrails being taken out, the body was bound up with large leaves, and laid on a heap of hot stones which burns off the hair and dresses the flesh. It was found, however, on trial not so unpalatable as it appeared, and they all partook of it to the satisfaction of their host. The drink which was now offered to them, was not quite so easily swallowed, nor indeed was their repugnance to be wondered at, when we learn that the leaves of the cava, from which it is procured, being gathered, are chewed by women of the lower order, and the liquor spit into

calabashes or receivers, and being mixed with milk from the cocoa nut, it is left to ferment, after which it soon becomes fit for use. His majesty and Prince Patooke drank heartily of it, and expressed great surprize that the people of Picatancee, (as they called England), should not like it as well.

Capt. Campbell would gladly have prolonged his visit, but having received the provisions which he wanted for his ship's company, he wished to have his crew on board before night, both for their own safety and for that of the vessel; and as in the latitude in which these islands are situated, the longest day lasts no longer than thirteen hours, it was time they should now set out on their return to Tuhuony Bay.

Nothing worthy of note occurred until their return to the sea shore, when Captain Campbell and his men having stepped into their boat, Patooke said he would follow his Tayo still, and, jumped into his canoe, a long ill shaped little vessel, composed of only three planks rudely joined together, having the boards about four inches in thickness, and a sort of stern made of pieces of the bamboo cane. In this little vessel he paddled out after the captain's boat, and did not return to the shore until he saw him safely on board.

The next day the Arrow weighed anchor—the helmsman, by Captain Campbell's orders,

setting the vessel's head to the south west, it being his intention to visit the Society Isles, of which he had heard and read so much, as having made such rapid progress in civilization. The distance was not great, and as they had a fair wind the whole way, nothing remarkable occurred till they arrived at their destination.

The Society Isles were so named by Captain Cook in the year 1769, from the circumstance of their being situated contiguous to each other. They lie in the Southern Pacific Ocean, between Lat. 16 degrees, 10 min. and 16 deg. 15 min. South, and longitude 150 degrees, 57 minutes and 152 degrees West. They are seven in number, the names of the principal being Otaheite, or Tahite, Ulietea, Bolabola, Huaheine.

Otaheite, the largest, and also the residence of the king, consists of two peninsulas, connected by a low isthmus about three miles across, covered with trees and shrubs, but quite uncultivated, though no part of the island appears more capable of improvement by the plough, if once cleared of wood.

Of these the larger is about 90 miles in circumference, and nearly circular, and the other 30 miles.

This island was the first at which our vessel touched, and was preferred, not because from its situation it first presented itself, but on ac-

count of the interest which history attaches to it, as the first discovered by Captain Cook in 1769.

Captain Campbell had not long cast anchor in Matavai Bay, a harbour on the north coast of the island, when a boat put off from the shore with some persons on board, but it is difficult to describe the joy of the crew, on finding that they were not only dressed in the European costume, but were actually Englishmen along with two English dressed females; indeed such was the effect produced by the unexpected sight of their countrymen, that they almost forgot they were so many thousand miles from home. These visitors had some years before left England with the humane design of converting the natives from their idolatry, and had so prospered in their pious undertaking, as to feel induced to settle at Otaheite, where almost the whole population had embraced Christianity; their wives also had accompanied them to this remote island, and it was their appearance, dressed in the English fashion, which had produced the effect mentioned upon Captain Campbell and his crew. They were welcomed on board with a hearty cheer, and we may easily understand the pleasure they felt, at seeing so many of their countrymen, and the eagerness with which they inquired for English news. They had also many questions to answer in their turn, and it may be

guessed that the wonderful changes, which, under Providence, their efforts had produced, formed the principal subject. They stated that twenty-five years before, the whole nation was sunk in the grossest idolatry. They were constantly engaged in wars with each other, seldom giving quarter to those whom they took prisoners in battle, and often, from a cruel superstition, murdering their own infant children. "At present," said one of these excellent men, "they are much improved, their King, Pomare, is our kindest friend, and indeed he is not only in rank, but in capacity and influence, the first man in the island: he reads and writes fluently, and is at this very period assisting us in translating the Testament into his language; the taste for English improvement is also gaining ground—they have learned to make themselves bonnets and hats of a kind of grass growing here, which answers well for the purpose, and have even begun to build themselves houses, some of which are two stories high, plastered within and without, and floored with boards. Within our own knowledge their food was of the simplest kind, it consisted of bread fruit and fish, the former of which required no cultivation, and the latter Providence had given in plenty; at present, almost every family has a large garden adjoining the dwelling, in which they grow sugar-canes, bananas, sweet potatoes, India corn,

pumpkins, water-melons, French beans, &c." ; " but you must come to us to-morrow," said he to Captain Campbell, " and judge for yourself."

The next day, accordingly, Captain Campbell went ashore, with Morris and the lieutenant, and a party of his men armed, for fear of treachery on the part of the natives. This, however, was an unnecessary precaution, nor had he been amongst them many minutes, when he made them pile their arms before the residence of one of the missionaries, satisfied with leaving a centinel to guard them. It happened to be about 10 o'clock on a Sunday, and great was the surprise of our voyagers, to find parties of the natives hastening from all directions towards a large wooden building which adjoined the residence of the two missionaries. This, as they soon found, was the place of public worship, and it was indeed an astonishing performance, if we consider the means used in the building; each person who felt an interest in the erection, having contributed a portion of the materials. It was boarded all round, and floored with boards; there was a gallery at each end for the use of children, and all the seats had backs; it had also five doors and twenty-five windows, not glazed, but with sliding shutters.

But all this was but trifling compared with the order and devotion observed during

their public worship; the children were ushered in by their teacher with as much regularity as is observed in the public schools in Ireland, and the whole service was performed with a decorum and decency which might be praised even amongst ourselves.—What a wonderful testimony to the superiority of the Christian religion over paganism!

When Captain Cook visited these islands in 1769, his narrative tells us they were a nation of pilferers, and they are now become trust-worthy;—they then despised all forms of religion except their own absurd and cruel superstitions; but *now*, human sacrifices, before so common, have ceased; and though it may seem almost incredible to your ears, there is scarcely a family amongst them but has family worship both morning and evening.—“Yes, it is a wonderful testimony to the superiority of true religion,” said Captain Campbell, when he had heard these particulars. A nation of savages lays aside its fierce and cruel customs—they destroy their idols, to which they formerly paid divine worship, and along with a knowledge of true religion, they acquire almost immediately a taste for that civilization, and those habits of industry which the English introduced among them.

After public worship was over, Captain Campbell was conducted to the king of the Society Isles, who was ready to receive them.

He had been amongst the first to embrace Christianity, and it was no small proof of his sincerity, that from the time he became a Christian, he had entirely left off the use of the *ava*, an intoxicating plant of which he had been immoderately fond; he had also acquired such a proficiency in writing, as frequently to correspond with friends in England.

On their arrival at the residence of Pomare, Captain Campbell was astonished to find above 150 men drawn up in line, and armed with muskets; these were his army, and they appeared to use the musket with as much address as Europeans. On their entrance, Pomare addressed them in tolerably good English, with much kindness of manner, shook hands with them, and making them sit down, asked them many questions about England, inquiring for several persons by name, whom Captain Campbell knew only by character. He had, shortly before that, sent a cargo of oil to England, to be sold, and the money applied to the benevolent purpose of sending people to teach the Christian religion to other heathen nations; and was a little disappointed when he found that Captain Campbell had left England too long a time before, to be able to say whether it had arrived safely; at the conclusion of the interview, he told Captain Campbell that he would supply him with such provisions as his ship wanted, and would be happy to be useful to him in any other way he might point out.

On the following day, when our voyagers went ashore, they found their two friends and their wives ready to accompany them about the island, and to show them whatever was worth visiting, but it would be difficult to particularize every thing they saw: at every step they met traces of improvement,—instead of the winding paths by which the natives made their way from one plain to another, a new road was forming, which it was intended to carry all round the island, and the work was carrying on by the labour of convicts sentenced for their crimes; a remarkable proof, thought Captain Campbell, that the people are governed by laws, and that these laws are what they ought to be—a terror to evil doers.

At the school they found no less than 400 children, all busy and attentive: some were learning to read, others had their slates and copy books, whilst others still were standing in classes at spelling lessons; the necessary books for all this had been printed partly in London, of course in the Taheitan language; besides which, there was a printing press almost always at work, striking off portions of the New Testament, to be circulated amongst the people. The Gospels of Matthew and John had been printed; they were also actually preparing a Grammar and Dictionary of the language for the natives; though, as Captain Campbell learned, thirty years

before, not a syllable of the language had been ever written.

As they walked along, it may be supposed that the people poured out of their houses to see the strangers, and it was truly gratifying to observe the terms on which the Englishmen stood with the people: almost every one of them wore some articles of European dress, and even the poorest persons endeavoured to show their fondness for this costume, by wearing a neat slip of printed calico round their heads. But it was not in dress alone they copied the English, they were already beginning to improve upon the canoe, by building their boats in the European form, and were applying themselves to the cultivation of tobacco and sugar, and to the preparation of cocoa nut oil, for which they found a ready sale with foreigners who touched at their island.

As our travellers passed along, they remarked that the soil of the low lands and of the valleys which run up from the sea between the mountains, was fertile, and covered with the bread-fruit, cocoa nut, plantain, and birch tree, or, as the natives term it, the cloth plant, from the bark of which they make their clothing. The mountains also afforded many other kinds of trees, and in most instances were wooded to their summits.

The inhabitants appeared a strong, athletic race, the men generally six feet high, and the

women proportionably tall and large; their dress was pretty similar for both sexes, it consisted of an oblong piece of cloth, nearly a yard wide, with a hole in the middle to admit the head, and hanging down before and behind, and leaving the arms quite uncovered—a long piece was wrapped round the waist in the form of a petticoat, and hanging down to the knees of the men, but to the mid-leg, or even to the ankles of the women. This cloth was of printed calico of a showy colour, when they could afford to purchase it, but in general it was made of the fibres of the inner part of the beril tree, which go through a process somewhat like our mode of making paper; it does not however bear a wetting, so that in rainy weather they cover it with a matting.

The women cut their hair short and round by the face and ears, but the men wear theirs long, either tying it up in a knot on top of their heads, or else letting it fall in long locks over their shoulders. Both sexes anoint their heads with an oil expressed from the cocoa nut, in which some sweet herbs and flowers have been infused; and it did not pass unobserved by the party, that all whom they met seemed extremely cleanly in their persons; their personal ornaments were feathers, flowers, shells, and glass beads, which they had procured from Europeans; but it was singular to observe, they only wore their ear ornaments

on one side. They wore no covering on their legs and feet, but the women had learned from the English to shade their faces from the sun, with little bonnets, and the men with hats neatly made of plaited straw, but they still appeared attached to the custom of tatooing, the mode of doing which has been already described when speaking of the Marquesas.

Following their route still further, they came to a small house which was then erecting by the side of a stream, for the manufacture of cotton cloth, which was placed under the management of two cotton weavers, who had settled there from England; they had also an opportunity of entering some of the dwellings which had been universal amongst the natives before the settlement of our countrymen amongst them; they were all built in the woods between the sea and the mountains; and as no more ground was cleared for each house than was sufficient to prevent the dropping from the adjoining trees from rotting the thatch with which they were covered, they were so much concealed among the trees, as to be invisible until approached quite close. The advantage which the inhabitants derive from this custom is, that they can step immediately from their dwellings under this shade, which is perhaps the most delightful thing of the kind that is any where to be met with. The ground on which each of the old dwellings

is built is an oblong square, about twenty-four feet long and ten wide, over this a roof is raised upon three rows of pillars or posts parallel to each other, one on each side and the other in the middle.—The utmost height within is about nine feet, and the eaves on each side reach within about three and a half feet of the ground; below this, and through the whole height at each end, it is open, no part of it being inclosed with a wall. The roof is thatched with palm leaves, and the floor is covered some inches deep with soft dried grass, over this are laid mats, so that the whole is one cushion upon which they sleep at night. Except in wet weather the houses are but little used in the day, for the inhabitants take their meals in the open air, under the shade of the neighbouring wood.

The clothes that they wear in the day serve them for covering at night; the floor is the common bed of the whole household, and is not divided by any partition; each person, however, has his own place appointed him, a regulation which they observe very scrupulously. The master of the house and his wife sleep in the middle, next to them the other married members of the family, and the rest are disposed in separate parts of the room.

The houses belonging to the chiefs were of a different kind, and admit of more privacy than these. They were much smaller, and

so constructed as to be carried about from place to place, and set up occasionally like a tent. They are inclosed on the sides with cocoa nut leaves, and the chief and his wife sleep in them alone. Our travellers also saw others full 200 feet in length, 30 broad, and the roofs of which are full twenty feet high. These are built and maintained at the common expense of a whole district, and serve the purpose of hotels to all the inhabitants indiscriminately.

Though this inconvenient kind of house may still be seen in many parts, they are gradually, as has been mentioned, disappearing; each person being anxious to copy the English plan of having several rooms, each of a commodious size. Where such as these have been erected, the natives occupy different sleeping rooms, instead of the indelicate custom formerly prevailing; and as they are becoming more rational in all respects, they now eat socially together, instead of each taking his meal apart as before.

Besides the trees already mentioned, this island affords several others, as also many different shrubs and other plants, which are all useful to its inhabitants, either in the way of food, clothing, or firing. The fern grows here as abundantly, and is made the same use of as in New Zealand. They have also a fruit resembling apple, another called the jambu, and a third, whose berries grow in a pod, like our garden bean, and when roasted resemble the

sweet chestnut. Many of the natives were also seen with pieces of the sugar-cane in their hands, eating it raw as we would a stock of celery. All these various productions, which supply to the natives the necessaries of life, the earth brings forth abundantly, and with little culture. So bountiful is the Almighty, that the luxuriance of the soil always makes up for the ignorance of man, and thus whatever quarter of the world we visit, we shall never find his creatures pining for want of those things which they could not know how to cultivate. In his mercy He gives us as much as is needful to us, and more than we deserve.

The principal tame animals that this island affords, are dogs, pigs, and poultry; nor are there any wild animals found throughout the Society Islands, except ducks, parrots, and pigeons, together with a few other birds, and the wild rat. The sea affords a plentiful supply of good fish, which is their chief luxury, and to catch it, their principal labour. Such is a general picture not only of the island of Otaheite where the Arrow was now lying at anchor, but also of the habits and customs of the whole of the inhabitants of the Society Islands.— Their habits of life are, through the influence of Christianity, peaceable; and their dealings honest towards each other and to all.

When Captain Campbell had thus been enabled to judge for himself, what had been the improvement wrought among this people by

their benevolent English friends, or rather the result of true religion among them, he became anxious to know whether the difficulties had been great, and he soon found, that however trifling they might seem, compared with the effect produced, nothing but the support of their good cause could have carried the individuals through the dangers which met them: their lives were frequently endangered by the contests and wars which agitated the islands; but at last the triumph was complete, above 4000 had embraced Christianity; and so sincere are they, that in some instances the natives themselves have offered their assistance to introduce it amongst the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands, and have performed their task with a zeal not less ardent, than that of those by whom they had been themselves converted.

After an intercourse so friendly with the Otaheitans, it may well be supposed that it was with great regret Captain Campbell gave orders to hoist the signal for sea, and to call his crew from the shore; but it was like the parting of old friends when they bade farewell to their countrymen, who had shown them so much kindness. It is not necessary to relate their parting interview, suffice it to say, they weighed anchor with almost as much concern as if they were leaving the shores of England; whilst the probability that they would never see their friends again, gave a stronger feeling to their mutual regret.

A favourable wind from the South East accompanied our voyagers for some time; this, however, was followed by violent gusts from the north, attended with heavy rain, the sky being totally covered. Five days after, however, in latitude 23, they met with the monsoon, or trade wind, which carried them swiftly on their course, and on the 10th day brought them within sight of the mountain of Owwhyhee, called Mouna Roa. To save time, Captain Campbell resolved to sail round the north side of the island, in order, if possible, to learn whether that steady friend to the Europeans, Tamaahmaah, was still alive. To their great concern they found he had paid the debt of nature, but he had transmitted his authority to his son Rhio-Rhio, who was equally anxious to follow in the path of improvement.

The Sandwich Islands, which the Arrow was now approaching, are a group consisting of eleven, in the North Pacific Ocean, extending in latitude from 19 to 22 north, and in longitude from 199 to 205 east. They were first discovered by Captain Cook, in 1778, since which they have been frequently visited from Europe and America. They were then like other savage tribes, totally unacquainted with European arts; but so great was their docility and intelligence, that they have introduced many of our improvements. Their canoes were generally hollowed out of a single tree, or

composed of two lashed side by side, with a platform of boards over them. In a short time, however, Tamaahmaah had a fleet of upwards of twenty vessels, from 55 to 70 tons burden, some of them copper bottomed, by means of which he carried on a profitable trade with the north-west coast of America, and had even induced several American and European artificers to settle in his dominions. The great means, however, by which he had been so successful, was by following the advice of two Englishmen, named Young and Davis, whom he had persuaded to remain with him; and it is a proof not only of their ascendancy over him, but of the prudent manner in which they used it, that though he was at one time addicted to the vice of drunkenness, yet, on their remonstrances, he gave up all excess, and ever after practised the greatest moderation in the use of intoxicating liquors. We must not suppose, however, that national improvement was rapid, for many years after Cook had visited them, these islands were convulsed by civil wars, in consequence of the struggles of rival chiefs; and these contests, it must be confessed, were greatly promoted by the possession of fire arms and gunpowder, with which they had been supplied by European traders, in exchange for refreshments. In 1792 Vancouver used all his influence to induce these rival chiefs to settle their differences amicably, and conclude a

general peace ; but he found their demands so extravagant, and each so little disposed to give up any of his pretensions, that he was obliged to lay aside all hopes of an accommodation. The result of these contests, however, had, after much bloodshed, thrown the chief power into the hands of Tamaahmaah ; and his vigour and sagacity had enabled him to improve all his advantages, so that at the period of the Arrow's arrival, his son, Rhio-Rhio, as we have already mentioned, was acknowledged the Sovereign of the whole group.

The north east point of Owbyhee affords a picturesque, but not an inviting prospect to the mariner. The land rises regularly and gradually to a height which loses itself in the clouds. It was said by some on board that the island was not fruitful, but to judge from the number of columns of smoke which were seen arising from every side, it must have been very populous. As the vessel approached the land, a canoe with two men rowed out to hail them ; one of them immediately came aboard, offering to sell a fowl and some ropes of his own manufacture ; he had a smattering of English, and two of the crew who had been before in these parts, knew a little of the Sandwich Islander's language, and by these means they were enabled to understand that the king was in the bay of Karakahooa, and Young, whom they called old Hanna, was in the plain of

Woahoo. While the crew were engaged with these islanders, the boat, which was fastened by a rope to the ship's stern, was upset, and the man sitting in it fell out, but he immediately seized the rope, and suffered himself to be dragged after the ship though they were sailing very fast. Morris who was always active in the cause of humanity, ran to the stern to give assistance; happily, however, he did not want it, the other savage instantly leaped into the sea to untie the boat, upon which both had much trouble in righting it and bailing out the water, as the high waves dashed continually over it. At last, however, they were seated, but they had no oars, having lost them when the boat upset. A European, said Morris, would not have known what to do; they, however, were not embarrassed, for they found their safety in their strength, and rowed with their hands briskly forward.

When the Arrow had cast anchor, a boat was immediately hove out, for the purpose of sending a party ashore with a present to the king, and an invitation to Mr. Davis, who was said to be in Owhyhee, to come aboard. The chief mate commanded, and, of course, James Morris accompanied him, the Captain wishing to have his report also. As they approached the shore, they enjoyed a very pleasing prospect of green fields and many dwellings, shaded by bananas and palm trees; turning a

point of land also, they saw Young's settlement of several houses built of white stone after the European fashion. To their great surprise, however, they found the shore lined with 400 savages, all armed with muskets, who hearing that a ship had anchored in the offing, opposed their landing, till they found that it was an English vessel; they had, it seems, some short time before, had some misunderstanding with the crew of a Russian vessel, the captain of which had threatened that he would shortly return with a ship of war to demand satisfaction for the supposed injury; a short explanation, however, soon set all to rights, and a canoe was immediately despatched to the Arrow with two of the most distinguished chiefs, to welcome Captain Campbell in the name of the king. They were both tall, robust men, whose dress appeared very singular to their visitors, consisting merely of a black frock and a small white straw hat. The king also sent word that he would himself have willingly gone aboard, but that his people, still mistrustful that the vessel was Russian under English colours, would not suffer him;—he also invited Captain Campbell to come ashore to his camp, where he would entertain him with a pig baked on the ground.

Captain Campbell accordingly went ashore in his barge, the crew in their best dresses, and each armed with a cutlass and a case of

pistols; on arriving at the royal encampment, they found it consisted of several straw houses, to the right of which stood two snow-white stone houses, after the European fashion, which gave the place the mixed appearance of a European and Owhyee village; and in the distance rose the mountain Woroney, the height of which is computed at 10,000 feet, its sides being varied by green fields and rich enclosures. The king came to meet the strangers as far as the landing place, and cordially shook the captain and his officers by the hand. He then conducted them to his straw palace, which, according to the custom of the country, consisted only of one spacious apartment, and, like all the houses, afforded a free draught both to the land and sea breezes. The company were then seated upon English chairs very neatly made, and a table placed before them, on which several dishes of dressed pork were set, his majesty in person doing the honours of the feast. To Captain Campbell every thing was new and surprising, but James Morris had been on the island before, and therefore could explain to him a great many things which he saw. Rhio-Rhio's dress, however, did not accord with the captain's previous expectations; and therefore Morris was obliged to inform him that he had several embroidered uniforms, and other articles of dress; the clothes which he then wore consisted of a white shirt, blue pantaloons,

a red waistcoat, and a coloured neckcloth; and, on the whole, he looked not unlike an English coachman without his coat.— His nobles, also, were dressed in a still more extraordinary costume, for the black frocks which they wore looked very ludicrous on the naked body; added to which they seldom fitted the wearer; one of the King's ministers, for example, had the waist of his coat half way up his back, and he had evidently buttoned it with the greatest difficulty. The sentinels at the door were quite naked; a cartridge box and a case of pistols were tied round their waist, and they each held a musket in their hands. After the king had poured out some very good wine, he drank to the health of the King of England, and encouraged his guests to follow his example; in short, he performed the part of a kind and hospitable host, conversed with great vivacity through Mr. Davis, and asked various questions respecting the King of England, which showed that he had taken considerable pains to acquaint himself with the manners and customs of that country. Whilst thus engaged, one of his wives passed the house, and in a friendly manner wished the party good morning through the door, but she was not allowed to enter, it being the king's eating house; the women not daring, under pain of death, to be present at the repasts of the men.



TAMAAHMAAH,

Father of the present King, in his English dress.

On the following day, all cause of mistrust being removed, Rhio-Rhio returned the captain's visit, and was received with a salute of thirteen guns, the yards and rigging being at the same time manned to receive him, and the crew in their best dresses, all which pleased him much. It is needless to relate what passed at the entertainment, except to say, that before he departed he went over all the vessel, minutely examining every thing, and inquiring into its uses. All this time, the sea on all sides was covered with his subjects, not in canoes or on rafts, but swimming in the water, some of them supported on a thin feather edged slip of wood, whilst others tumbled and plunged about like so many fish; at turns they lay stretched on the surface, rolling as much at their ease as if it was their own element. But by far the most extraordinary proof of their dexterity in diving, was exhibited at the suggestion of Mr. Davis. The king had expressed his wish to have an anvil, of which he was in great need, and of course, Captain Campbell immediately presented it to him, but respectfully proposed that it might be the means of showing him how expert were his majesty's subjects in diving. The anvil was accordingly dropped into the water over the ship's side, and the people swimming about were desired to raise it. Instantly several went down for it, expecting to raise it without difficulty, but they found it too heavy.

Unwilling, however, to abandon so great a treasure, they continued their efforts, and after long and repeated exertions, succeeded in rolling the anvil along the bottom of the sea for about half a mile till they gained the beach, and were received by their countrymen with the loudest applause. It was evident that they had made the greatest exertions ; for on re-appearing each time at the surface, their faces were greatly swelled, their eyes red and much inflamed, and some even discharged blood profusely from their nose and ears.

As the Arrow intended to remain some days at Owhyhee for the purpose of careening and of laying in a store of salted pork, which the island produces in the greatest abundance, a tent was erected on the beach, and a working party sent ashore for the purpose of hastening the repairs ; James Morris, also, by the captain's wish, took up his residence with Mr. Davis, and, as he was known to the people about the king generally, he was allowed to go about as he pleased. His first visit, however, was to the favourite queen, for these savages are still too ignorant to perceive that a plurality of wives produces nothing but jealousy and discord, at the same time that it is contrary to the institutions of revealed religion. The house which the queen inhabited, he found very clean in the interior, and very neatly built ; the entrance hall, in which she was seated, was

covered with fine and elegant mats, and she herself was closely wrapped up in the finest cloth of the country. When Morris had seated himself opposite to her on the ground, she put several questions to him through Mr. Davis, which he answered to her satisfaction. Water-melons were brought in, and the queen was polite enough to cut one and hand him a piece. Her chief employment consisted in smoking, a custom which was introduced by Europeans, who first planted tobacco in these islands, and now it prevails there to such excess, that young children smoke before they can walk, and grown people have been known to fall down senseless, and have often died in consequence. On this occasion, whenever the queen took a few whiffs, she swallowed part of the smoke, and sent the rest through her nostrils. Half dizzy, she offered Morris the pipe, and as he declined it, handed it to Davis, evidently astonished at his stupidity; he, however, being a better courtier, after a short enjoyment of it, handed it to two ladies of honour, who were in attendance upon the queen. As soon as the pipe was emptied, a fresh one was filled and went round in the same manner. The three women were large and corpulent, and were distinguished by various silk handkerchiefs, an article of dress which none but those of the highest quality can pretend to; their hair was cut short behind after their fashion, only over

the forehead they let it grow a couple of inches long, smear it with a white sticky substance, and comb it back; the whitish streaks which by this means rise above their dark countenances, giving them a very strange appearance in the eyes of a European. Before the door, on a mat, was seated the king's daughter, a handsome girl, behind her stood a little negro boy holding a silk umbrella over her head, to protect her from the rays of the sun, whilst two other boys with tufts of red feathers drove away the flies from her.

At dinner time James Morris and Mr. Davis returned to the king's residence, where they found Captain Campbell and his officers already seated at table. The hog which was laid on a palm branch, was cut up by one of his ministers, and besides this dish, there were sweet potatoes, yams, and baked roots of the same plant.

When dinner was over, his majesty presented Captain Campbell with a collar of coloured feathers of admirable workmanship, which he had worn himself on solemn days; as for example, in time of war. He then said, through Davis, "I have always heard that the King of England is a great prince, and beloved by his subjects; I admire him for his good qualities, the report of which has reached this remote part of the world, and I send him this collar as a testimony of my regard." It was not uninteresting

to observe this half enlightened chief surrounded by his naked nobles and soldiers, and assuming the language of an independent prince, who felt that his reign had been beneficial to his subjects, and speaking of the King of England in terms of perfect equality.

After the captain and his officers had dined and left the house, the king was very anxious that the crew of the barge which had brought Captain Campbell ashore, should be well entertained, he gave orders to that effect to one of his chiefs, and the table was immediately laid out again. They were obliged to sit down, and were served with the same attention as had been shown to their officers, each having an attendant behind him to drive away the flies.

Whilst this was going on, Rhio Rhio conducted his guests to another of his houses, where they were all seated on chairs; he himself and his nobles taking their places on the ground. It was now his dinner time, and he therefore made an apology for eating in their presence. "I have often," said he, "seen how the English eat, now you may see how Rhio Rhio eats." The table was not set out, but the dinner was ready placed in a distant corner on banana leaves, which served instead of dishes; particular attendants bending very low brought it near to the king, when it was received by a chief and placed on the table.

The repast consisted of boiled fish, yams, and a roasted bird a little larger than a sparrow, which is very rare, and is a dish only for the royal table. His majesty ate with a good appetite, conversing, however, all the time.— Instead of bread, he ate a kind of dough, which, when diluted with water, becomes a soft pap, and though he possesses very handsome table utensils, it stands in a gourd shell at his right hand, in which he dips his fore-finger when he eats fish or flesh, and this slovenly way of eating is observed from the king down to the lowest menial. Rbio Rhio, who during the whole repast, was aware that the Englishmen attentively observed his motions, said to them with great good humour, “ This is the custom in my country, and I will not depart from it.”

As James Morris remarked, the inhabitants of the Sandwich islands differed from those of the Society islands, in suffering their beards to grow. There were a few, indeed, amongst whom was the king, who cut it off entirely.— Both sexes wore necklaces of small variegated shells, and an ornament in the form of a handle of a cup, about two inches long and half an inch broad, made of wood, stone, or ivory finely polished. The custom of tatooing the body, they had in common with the rest of the natives of the South Sea islands, but it was only there that Morris found the face also tatooed. In New Zealand, as Davis informed

him, they likewise tattoo the face, but this difference exists between them, in the latter it is done in spiral lines, in the former in straight lines crossing each other at right angles.

The dress of the men in the Sandwich Islands, generally consists only of a piece of thick cloth called the maro, ten or twelve inches broad, which they pass between the legs and tie round the waist. Their mats, some of which are beautifully manufactured, are of various sizes, but mostly about five feet long, and four broad. These they throw over their shoulders, and bring forward before, but they are seldom worn except in time of war, being capable of breaking the blow of a stone or any blunt weapon. On occasions of ceremony, their chiefs wear a feathered cloak and helmet, which, in point of beauty and magnificence, is nearly equal to that of any nation in the world; their feet are generally bare, except when they have occasion to travel over burnt stones, when they secure them with a sort of sandal made of cords twisted from the fibres of the cocoa nut. The common dress of the women bears a close resemblance to that of the men: they wrap round the waist a piece of cloth that reaches half way down the thigh, and sometimes in the cold of the evening they appear abroad with loose pieces of fine cloth wrapped several times round the waist, and descending to the leg, so as to have exactly the appearance of a full short petticoat.

But there was nothing attracted Morris's observation so much as the ingenious and laborious cultivation which they observed. In a short excursion which he made with Davis, he found the land in a high state of cultivation under crops of Taro. The rearing of this plant, however, is attended with much trouble, since, whether planting, weeding, or gathering, they must during all these operations, be up to the middle in mud, and exposed to the rays of a vertical sun. In their agriculture, it is necessary to have an abundant supply of water for the irrigation of their lands, and in those cases, where the fields lie above the level of the rivers which pass through them, they resort to the most ingenious contrivances in order to distribute the necessary supply of water over the thirsty soil. This is done by aqueducts and canals, and, indeed, their farming operations, considering their rude implements, were such as to reflect credit not only upon their ingenuity, but upon their industry.

Morris had been now five days ashore, when he received notice from Captain Campbell to go aboard, the Arrow having completed her repairs at Owhyhee, and being now obliged to sail to the contiguous island of Woahoo, to take in the provisions which Rhio Rhio had engaged to sell to him, it was settled that Mr. Davis should accompany them. Nothing remarkable happened during their course, which, owing to

variable winds, took them three days to accomplish. Woahoo is called the garden of the Sandwich Islands, and appeared deserving of this name from its high state of cultivation united with the greatest natural beauties. As they approached the land, it bore the stamp of industry, but they were still more pleased on entering the harbour, to observe several houses built in the European fashion. In the harbour was a fort, mounting several pieces of ordnance, and from it Rhio Rhio's flag was flying; near it several ships were lying at anchor, and the whole would have had an European air, if the palms and the bananas did not remind the stranger that he was in another part of the globe, about 22,000 miles from home, if the distance was calculated by water. The reader, doubtless, supposes, that the vessels which were seen at anchor in the harbour of Woahoo, were foreign ships; but he will be surprized to hear that two of these large ships, one a three-masted vessel, the other a handsome brig, belonged to the king, who had purchased them in exchange for sandal wood. The three-masted vessel was actually about to sail under the Sandwich flag to Canton in China, to barter sandal wood for the commodities of that country. The brig bore the name of Queen Rahu-manna, the widow of the former king; and, from its size, could carry eighteen guns: her commander was Alexander Adams, an Englishman,

who received a salary of fifty piasters a month, and all kinds of provisions; his crew consisted of six Europeans and several natives. The third ship was the Traveller, an American vessel, from Philadelphia.

On the day after the Arrow's arrival, the inhabitants of Woahoo began to supply her with provisions according to the king's order. They daily received yams, cocoa nuts, bananas, and water-melons in abundance; the hogs were so large, that after an abundant supply to the crew, enough remained to salt and hang up for sea stock.

The next day Kareemokee, the chief of the island, came aboard with his principal noblemen; on meeting Captain Campbell, he shook him cordially by the hand, and exclaimed several times "Aroha," God bless you. The noblemen had all dressed themselves in their best attire, each wearing some article of European clothing, without much regard to its fitting or not. Kareemokee figured as an English pilot with polished boots and a cocked hat, but all his things were so tight that he could scarcely move a limb; and the noon-day's heat threatened to stifle him:—as Morris said, the dress of Rhio Rhio's ministers was preferable, as it merely consisted of a frock. What a change had less than 40 years produced, in these naked savages endeavouring to imitate the fashions and costume of Europe.—

Like true coxcombs willing to suffer any kind of annoyance, provided they could persuade others they were dressed in the extreme of the fashion. One of the guards had on an uncommonly large great coat, with buttons the size of a small teacup, which he contemplated with evident pleasure.

When Captain Campbell returned this visit, he was received in great state, the nobles being all dressed in their robes of ceremony, that is, as the reader now understands the word, in the various articles of clothing which they had been able to purchase from the vessels of different nations that had touched at the island. After the repast, Mr. Young, to whom Mr. Davis had introduced his countrymen, produced for Captain Campbell's gratification, the letter which the King of England had sent to Tamaahmaah, the father of Rhio Rhio, and which was written in the English language, and gave him the title of King: the following was literally a copy:—

“ King George of England, sends to his Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands, his sincere thanks for the feather cloak sent him by the frigate Cornwallis.—He assures him of his friendship and protection, and informs him that he has commanded all his English navy to respect all ships under the flag of his Majesty King Tamaamaah.”

After the account we have given of the reception which Christianity met with in the Society

Isles, the reader will regret that the Sandwich Islands have not made the same progress in improvement—a group of thirteen islands in one of the most delightful climates, reaping for several years the advantage of constant intercourse with European vessels, and lying directly in the way for vessels to purchase refreshment, as they pass and repass from the south, would have possessed great facilities for embracing Christianity, and yet, it is only within the last few years that their adoption of Christianity has begun to take place—which strongly shows that conversion does not depend on man alone. Every thing promises well however, so that we trust, in a short time, the reader may expect to hear as favourable accounts of the Sandwich Islands as of the Society Islands; about four thousand, however, have become Christians, and as a proof of their sincerity, they recently collected all their wooden idols and handed them to the English; and the King himself has declared in favour of what he calls the new religion. All his queens are busily employed in learning to read and write, and the Missionaries are in consequence in expectation that in no long a time it will spread through the whole extent of the islands.

It was about the beginning of August when the Arrow left Woahoo, and bore up for that numerous cluster of islands, to which the illustrious navigator Cook, gave the name of the Friendly Islands,

from the concord which seemed to exist amongst themselves, and their courtesy to strangers.— They are about 150 in number, being sprinkled over a space of about 150 miles broad, and 800 miles long, and lying between lat. 19 and 21, south, and 174 and 185 east longitude. As our voyagers passed along, however, they saw that the far greater number were either mere rocks, or barren and desert spots. The principal ones in the group, were discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator, nearly 200 years ago, and called by him Amsterdam, Middleburgh, and Rotterdam, though they are now generally known by the names given to them by the natives, Tongataboo, Eooa, and Anamooka; the others they call the Hapae Islands, the Feegee Islands, Tafooa, Hamoa, and Vavaoo. Of all these, however, Tonga, or Tongataboo, is the chief, the whole group being sometimes called from it the Tonga Islands.

It was at the north-west point of one of the Hapae Islands, called Leefoogee, that the Arrow brought to, occupying the same anchorage which Captain Cook had taken about 40 years before. In the evening, a number of chiefs came on board with a present of provisions. One of these was the How, or king of the island, named Finow, who exhibited a degree of intelligence and civilization that could scarcely have been expected from one whom the Europeans are accustomed to

consider as savages. He brought with him five large hogs, and forty of the large roots called yams, each weighing not less than 30 pounds, and some of the largest 60 or 70. He stepped aboard without fear, and even asked permission to remain on board all night, which was readily granted. The women, however, with him showed more distrust, until assured that they would not be molested. A bed was accordingly made for them in the steerage, where, (as they said the next day), they slept comfortably. Finow dined at the captain's table, ate heartily of roast pork and some made dishes, he also handled a knife and fork with great dexterity, and though now and then he forgot, and laid hold of the meat with his fingers, he instantly recollected he was doing wrong, exclaiming, in his own language, "Oh! I forgot myself." His inquiries about the use of every thing he saw were frequent, but his deportment was so affable, and indeed polite, that no one could be offended with him. He requested permission to lie down in Captain Campbell's bed, that he might be able to boast he had been in a Papalang (English) bed, and this being readily granted, he seemed much pleased, and said, "he could now fancy himself in England."

But though his signs were sufficiently expressive in many instances to comprehend his

meaning, he was enabled fully to explain himself to our voyagers by means of one of his followers. This was no other than an Englishman, one of the survivors of the crew of the *Port-au-Prince*, which, anchoring off this island in 1806, had been seized by the treachery of the natives, after murdering her commander and the greater part of her men. It was difficult, however, for his countrymen to recognize him at first, for his skin had become, by constant exposure to the sun, very brown, his hair long, and tied up in a knot on the top of his head, and, according to the costume of the nation, he had an apron of the leaves of a certain tree wrapped around his waist; but no sooner had he spoken English, than all on board cordially shook hands with him; the captain, at his request, promising to give him a passage to England, a measure which Finow did not object to, but on the contrary, learned with great appearance of pleasure.

Though Captain Campbell had before heard the particulars of this massacre, it was natural for him to ask from an eye-witness a narrative of the transaction, which the other briefly gave him in the following words:—

“On arriving at the same station which you occupy, we were visited by a number of boats, in one of which was a Sandwich Islander who spoke English, having lived for some time

amongst American sailors; he took great pains to persuade us that the natives were friendly, but one of his countrymen, whom we had on board, thought differently, and advised our captain (Browne) to send away the natives who were in great numbers aboard, retaining only a few chiefs for the purposes of trade and of security against any hostile attack. Captain Browne, however, was a wrong headed man—he had taken up the idea that no harm was intended, and threatened to flog the poor fellow who warned him to be on his guard. But I must not be too severe on him, for he was amongst the first who suffered for his ill-placed confidence. We were a private ship of war fitted out by London merchants for the double purpose of trading and fighting, and I must own it, we had not the same discipline aboard which is to be seen in a man of war, and we suffered for it. The next day was Sunday, when after prayers, we always had leave to go ashore, but on this occasion, when the captain's permission was asked, he refused, and ordered a number of the men to set immediately about cleaning the ship's bottom: the consequence was, much murmuring and dissatisfaction, which at last broke out into mutiny, for nineteen left the ship in defiance of our commander, and some of them even took their clothes, meaning never to return; however on that day we were more on our

guard ; we made objection to having so many armed natives on board, upon which, two chiefs exerted themselves to clear the decks, and thus we had a respite for one night longer. On Monday night about 300 natives came off from the shore, and amongst them the Sandwich Islander who invited Captain Browne to go ashore, he complied immediately, and went unarmed. About half an hour afterwards, I was in the steerage, when hearing a noise on deck, I came up to the hatch, and saw our lieutenant standing at a gun, and endeavouring by signs to prevent more of the natives from coming up the ship's side. Immediately they set up a cry, and one of them knocked him down with a war club. Seeing now too clearly what was doing, I ran immediately to the powder magazine, where I found the captain's clerk, and having consulted with him what was best to be done, we came to the resolution of setting fire to the powder and blowing up the ship, along with all those who had just murdered our messmates. Some people will, perhaps, say this was rash and presumptuous, unnecessarily to expose ourselves to certain destruction, and at the same time to send 300 fellow-creatures at least out of the world ; but it was not a time for much cool reflection, we ourselves were equally certain of death, and I am firmly convinced had we done it, such an awful catastrophe would have prevented any

such conspiracies in future. We had not, however, the means of striking a light, and to go to the gun room would have brought us through the midst of the savages, who were shouting in the most ferocious manner. We resolved, therefore, to go upon deck, in hopes of a speedy death, for we dreaded being taken alive, and reserved for greater cruelties. My companion led the way, and seeing the Sandwicher and one of the chiefs in the cabin, he jumped into it, and presenting his open hand to the Sandwicher, asked if he meant to kill us, as we were ready to die. To our great joy he immediately promised we should not be hurt, and brought us to the chief who had conducted the enterprise.

A more frightful sight could scarcely be witnessed than that which the deck presented. The chief, who was a short naked savage, was sitting upon the companion, with a seaman's jacket, soaked in blood, thrown over one shoulder, and his war-club on the other: he looked like nothing human, for cruelty and revenge were in his countenance. Two and twenty dead bodies lay upon the deck, side by side, perfectly naked. I had seen them in health and strength, and thoughtless of danger, half an hour before: they were now so dreadfully battered about the head, that it was impossible to recognize them. It was a consolation, however, to find that two more of our companions had escaped the slaughter. We were

soon carried ashore. On the beach lay Captain Browne, murdered, and near him three of the mutineers. At first, indeed, we were exposed to much persecution. The natives crowded round us, and indulged the cruel propensities of their nature. They spat upon us, threw sticks and cocoa-nut shells at us, stripped us even of our trowsers, exposing us naked to the sun, which blistered our skin: they also led us about from place to place, over rugged stones, which cut our feet. This was, however, soon put a stop to by a message from the king, who desired that we should be well treated; but neither my companions nor I can forget that the first person who took compassion on us was a poor woman, who, happening to pass by, gave us aprons, with which we were allowed to cover ourselves. Since that time, however, we have been protected, and even treated with kindness. Some of our party, who, counting those who survived the massacre on board and on shore, amounted to fourteen, have had the means of returning to Europe in one or other of a few ships which touched here at different times. I had myself an opportunity of leaving this place, but declined it, and, until now, thought of remaining here all my life: home, however, has ties which no time can weaken, and I now think it would be better to grow old and die amongst the friends and companions of my early days, than in a place where I am so

often reminded of the vices of untaught human nature."

Whilst Mariner was giving his countrymen this narrative, it was easy to see that Finow understood the subject of conversation. Occasionally their eyes rested on him, as if they almost suspected that he had been personally engaged in the massacre: at least so he understood by their looks, for immediately afterwards, he cried out to Mariner, "you must tell your countrymen that I had no share in the affair; you know I have always befriended you, and that I am not a treacherous character, and that rather than assist in taking a Papalangi ship, I would do all that lay in my power to prevent such an outrage."

The next morning a number of canoes, full of the inhabitants, came off to the ship; but Mariner's story naturally made the captain suspicious. No more than three natives were allowed to come on board at a time, six centinels being kept constantly on deck for that purpose. It being Captain Campbell's wish, however, to go ashore, for the purpose of observing the manners of the people, it was settled that the king's uncle and two other chieftains should be kept on board, as hostages for their safe return. A boat was accordingly lowered, and twelve men, well armed, put into her, who soon rowed him, together with James Morris, Mariner, and two of the officers, to shore.

As they approached the island of Tonga, it appeared to them to lie so extremely low, that the tops of the trees only were seen, though they afterwards found that many gently rising grounds were observable. The soil appeared every where prolific, and the plantations, in the midst of which the principal houses were placed, were neatly inclosed; but the whole did not come up to the character which Captain Campbell recollected to have been given of it by Cook. There was not in his time an inch of waste ground; the roads did not occupy more space than was absolutely necessary; the fences did not take up above four inches each, and even this was not wholly lost, for in many were planted some useful trees and plants. "At that time, sir," said Mariner, "the people were neither quarrelsome amongst themselves nor with their neighbours: a number of their young men, however, were invited to assist in a war which was about to be carried on between two of the Feegee islands, one hundred and twenty leagues to the westward, and there they acquired that unsettled, turbulent disposition, which made them think that war was the only noble employment of men. From this time, therefore, the old inhabitants date the beginning of their troubles, and they are not the only people who can say, that war, besides many other misfortunes, changes the natural disposition." "Who was

king of the country at that time?" asked James Morris. "His name," replied Mariner, "was Toogoo Ahoo; but he was quickly murdered in his sleep by Finow, father to the present king, who governed the island at the time the Port-au-Prince was seized and her crew massacred. I should speak gently of Finow, for he saved my life, but I think at home he would be called a merciless savage. I recollect the morning after the seizure of our vessel, he was on board, sending her cargo on shore, and stripping her upper works of their iron: whilst thus engaged, he observed one of the natives busily employed in cutting the iron out of the main top gallant mast; he was displeased at his officiousness, and directed one of his subjects, who was standing near with a musket, to bring him down; his order was instantly complied with; the shot entered his body, and tumbled him down dead at Finow's feet, who laughed heartily, and was mightily pleased at the ease with which it was done."

"At home," said Morris, "that could never take place; the law gives protection to the meanest as well as to the highest, and our king would be the last man in the whole empire to take away another's life." "Yes," said Mariner, "that is the case in England," — "Aye, and in Ireland too," interrupted James: "to be sure," said Mariner, "it is wherever our laws govern; but here it is very different: for when a man dies,

the king takes possession of his land: the poor also are liable at any time to have their effects seized on by the rich. Pinow used to send his servants round a particular district, to collect and prepare food for him and his household, whilst those who furnished it were obliged to feed on the coarsest roots, and even to beg back a portion of the food they provided, in order to save themselves from starvation; and I remember to have heard of his predecessor, that one day, in a fit of wanton cruelty, he ordered that twelve of his cooks, who were always in waiting on him, should have their left arms cut off above the elbow, merely to distinguish them from other men, and it was instantly obeyed." "Such butchery," said Captain Campbell, "ought to make you anxious to get once more into a country where no man can be exposed to danger, either in his person or his property, without finding protection and safety in the law."

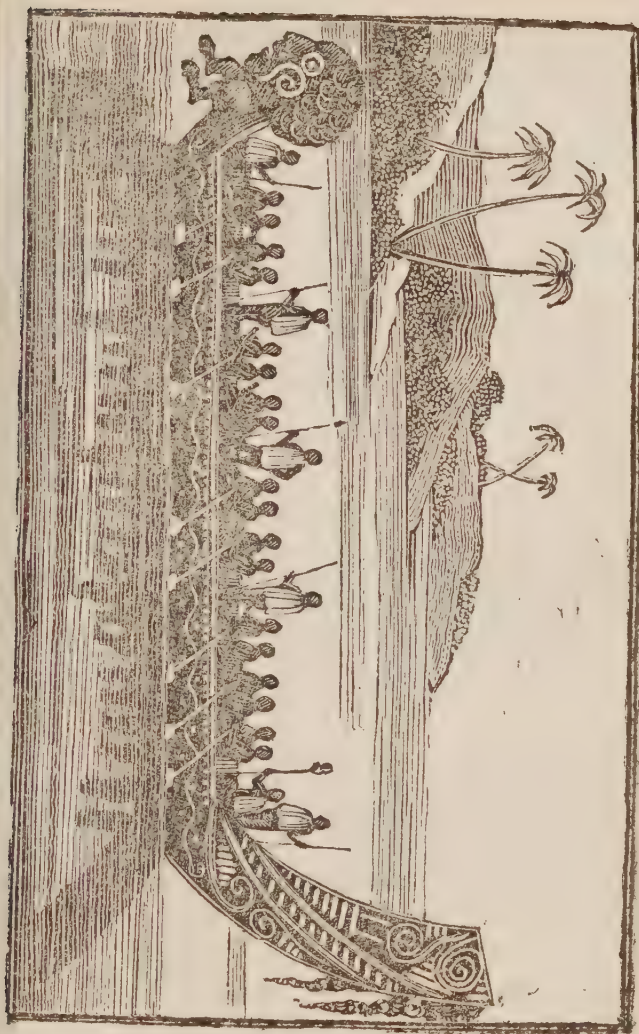
When the boat touched the shore, a number of the principal chiefs were waiting there to receive Captain Campbell and his companions, after which they conducted them into the presence of Pinow, who was seated on a grass plot before his house, his attendants being seated before him in the form of a semicircle. Into the space between, our travellers were introduced. Here they found that, contrary to the European custom of standing in

the presence of a superior, it was the custom for every one to be seated before the king. When any one wished to address his majesty, he came forwards and sat down before him, delivering in a few words what he had to say, and then bowed his head to the sole of the prince's foot, which he touched with the under and upper side of the fingers of each hand, after which he rose up and retired. When our travellers entered the circle, the king received them sitting, and, as an acknowledgment of his inferiority, continued in that posture whilst they stood. He asked them many questions about England, and at last declared that it would be the greatest happiness that life could confer, were he permitted to take a passage in the vessel to England, that he might there learn to read and write like a Papalangi, and acquire such knowledge of European arts as would improve the condition of his people. After this conversation was concluded, different kinds of food were brought in and laid down before them, consisting of pork, fowls, fish, turtle, bread, and cocoa-nut milk, with several dishes of baked fruits which were very palatable. In the course of the meal, he lamented to Captain Campbell that the ignorance of the people had deprived them of the advantages which Captain Cook had promised himself he was affording them, in leaving them a horse and mare

and other cattle. A bull, which was amongst the latter, had gored the horse and mare, which gave the natives so great a dread of his mischievous disposition, that they destroyed him, with the cow and three young ones, which were all they had produced; "but for that I should have had cow's milk to place before you," said the King, — for Mariner had explained to him the produce of the animal.

After the repast was over, Finow conducted them into his house, which was in fact only a shed with a cone-shaped thatched roof placed on pillars: it was closed on the weather side by strong thick matting, and the floor was of earth, raised above the ground, and matted over like our halls, and kept very clean. A small space was matted off, as a sleeping apartment for the chief and his family; his servants slept in adjoining huts, of the same shape, but smaller, and less protected from the weather.

But if these people display but little taste in their buildings, the dexterity they show in making their canoes cannot be exceeded; they are either single or double, being composed of planks so neatly sewed together that on the outside it is difficult to see the joints. The single canoes are about thirty feet long, the double canoes seventy, being composed of two entire canoes, fastened to and parallel to each other, about six feet asunder, by strong cross beams; over these beams is a boarded



platform—so that the double canoe is not only a vessel of burden, but calculated for war. They are rigged with one mast; the sail is triangular and made of matting; their ropes, like ours, are four or five inches thick; and a little shed is built on the platform, which screens the crew from the sun and weather. One of them had been launched a short time before, which was capable of carrying three hundred men.

On examining the state of the vessel, Captain Campbell found, when the copper was ripped off the bows, that some of the planks were decayed; it was therefore determined to work the ship nearer in shore, that the damage might be repaired, proper precaution being adopted to guard against treachery. This gave our travellers many opportunities of mixing with the inhabitants, and so much did Finow improve on acquaintance, that at last Captain Campbell and James Morris used to go ashore in the gig unattended and unarmed without apprehension; Mariner always accompanied them, and gave them great insight into the manners of the people. One day as they landed, they were informed that a chieftain of the highest rank had died, and that they might witness the ceremonies that take place on such occasions. On arriving at the plot before the house, they found the chiefs and their priests collected together outside. The mourners

who were all women, consisting of the female relations. widows and friends, were assembled in the house and seated round the corpse. These were all dressed in large old ragged mats, to testify that their spirits were broken down by grief, their eyes were red and swoln with weeping, as were also the upper part of their cheeks and their bosoms, with the bruises they had given themselves, and their whole appearance was calculated to excite pity and sorrow in the rest of the company; their song was a very simple but a mournful one, being a repetition of the following words in their own tongue:—"Alas! wo is me—Alas! he is dead—Alas! how I respect him—Alas! how I lament his loss—Alas! here are his remains!

Among those who were seated before the house, such as were particularly attached to the deceased, evinced their sorrow by the usual mode amongst barbarous nations, that of cutting and wounding themselves with clubs, stones, and sharp shells—one, two, or three at a time running into the circle formed by the spectators, to give these proofs of their grief for the death of their friend. After these savage expressions of sorrow had been continued for three hours, the body was at length brought forth to be buried. It was carried on a hurdle, and preceded by the body of his favourite young daughter, who had died a few days before, and grief for whose decease was

said to have been the principal cause of his own; Mariner firing four shots from the caronades which had been taken out of the Port-au-prince. The procession then moved forward; the wives and female attendants went first in silent sorrow, next followed the departed chieftain and his daughter, then the priests, and lastly the male relations and others in the order of their rank. In the course of two hours they arrived at the burying-ground, where the bodies were laid in an adjoining house hung all round with black from the roof to the ground. The women who were now all assembled, and seated around, began a most dismal lamentation, whilst a number of people were employed in digging the grave, which is always under a covering or shed. Having dug about 10 feet, they came to a large stone vault, eight feet long, six broad, and six deep, formed by single large stones at the bottom, head and foot, sides and top; a rope was then fastened double round one end of the top stone, which was raised by the main strength of 200 men, till it was brought up on end, the bodies being then oiled with sandal wood oil, and wrapped up in large mats, were let down side by side, and the great stone again lowered with a loud shout. Immediately a number of men ran round and round the grave as if they were frantic, exclaiming in their own language,—“Alas! how great is our loss! my friend you

are departed, witness this proof of our friendship and our love!" at the same time they cut and bruised themselves with clubs, knives, axes, &c. &c.

Hitherto Captain Campbell and his companions had been only spectators of the ceremony, but now they were obliged to take a part in it, and for a remarkable reason; the whole company formed themselves into a long single line, the women first, and afterwards the men, and proceeded towards the opposite point of the island for the purpose of collecting sand, and throwing it on the vault from small baskets, which each carried. On their way they sang loudly, the women and men alternately a verse, which intimated that the funeral procession was on its way to gather sand, and that every one must get out of the way, it being considered so criminal for any one to let himself be seen by the mourners, that if a stranger had unfortunately made his appearance and not joined the procession, he would undoubtedly have been pursued by one of the party, and immediately dispatched.

As soon as the sand thus collected had been thrown on the grave, the house which covered it was strewn with mats made of the cocoa tree leaves, after which they all dispersed to their respective habitations: our travellers, however, found the ceremonies were not yet at an end, for on reaching home, the people shaved their heads, and burnt their cheeks at the cheek

bone, after which the place was rubbed with a certain berry which caused it to bleed, and with this blood they smeared about the wound in a circular form, giving themselves a very unseemly appearance. "This," said Mariner, "they repeat every day, the men in the mean time, neglecting to shave and oil themselves for twenty days, though at night they do it for the comfort and refreshment of these operations, and both men and women build themselves temporary huts to live in during that period. But those who have touched the dead body, are obliged from their superstition to submit to still greater inconvenience, they are tabooed, that is, they cannot feed themselves for four, five, or six months, but must be fed by some body else. Nay, if they are hungry, and have no one to feed them, they must go down on their hands and knees, and pick up their victuals with the mouth, it being absurdly supposed that any one who infringes this law will immediately swell up and die. Upon the death of Finow's father, I was one of those who laid him out, and as I continued to feed myself as usual, they expected to see my health decline, and at last attributed my escape to my being a foreigner, and of a different religion. "Such are the errors and absurdities to which heathenism leads," said Captain Campbell to his companions. How different the grief which Christianity allows—deep sorrow for the

departed—for human nature will mourn for the separation which death produces; but at the same time meek resignation to the will of *Him* who doth all things well, who gives and takes away. “You would be still farther convinced,” said Mariner, “of the difference between them and Christians, if you were to witness other customs which prevail here:—when a chief is ill, for example, it is no uncommon thing for his friends to chop off a joint of their little finger to express their grief, and indeed you will meet few in the island who are not in this way without the little fingers, or at least some joints of them; but the most horrible superstition of all, is the inhuman custom of strangling little children upon the illness of their parents, under the idea that their false deities are angry with the sick, and that their wrath will perhaps be appeased by the offering of a human life. I have often seen this horrible custom, but on one occasion, it made an impression upon me which I never shall forget, One of their priests being consulted upon the illness of a chief, said, that he could not recover unless one of his little children was strangled. It was accordingly sought for, but its mother, fearing what was about to happen, had concealed it. Being at length found by one of the men who were in search of it, he took it up in his arms, while it was smiling with delight at being taken notice of.” Its poor mother wanted

to follow, but was held back by those about her. I could not help rushing forward to remonstrate with them upon the cruelty—I begged its little life, and even pulled away the men, who themselves seemed to pity it, for many times they cried out, “poor little innocent!” When I could not succeed, I turned away my head, and its little painful struggles were soon over. “And you a seaman,” cried James Morris, almost choking with emotion, “and you a seaman and a Christian, to stand by and see such a piece of barbarity, as strangling a little smiling infant; let us come aboard again, for the people here are worse than wild beasts.” “Aye, it was cruel,” said Mariner, “but what could I do?—nothing I could have done would have saved it, and I only wonder they let me oppose their design at all.” “Besides, James,” said Captain Campbell, “we should never be able to teach them better if we left them to themselves—it is only by making them see their ignorance, that we can hope to improve them;—but have none of those pious men, who leave the comforts of home, and expose themselves to dangers and fatigue for the conversion of their heathen fellow creatures, been amongst the Tonga islands?” “Yes,” replied Mariner, “when we first came here, we heard from many that nine missionaries had landed here in the year 1797, from the ship Duff, to endeavour to convert the natives to

Christianity. They were at first allowed to build themselves a house, and matters went on prosperously, but by the instigation of one Morgan, a convict, who had escaped from Botany Bay, and was residing here at the time of their arrival, the natives accused them of witchcraft. These excellent men used to assemble for the purpose of worship, and an epidemic disorder raging at the time, Morgan persuaded the islanders that the object of the meeting was to bring about the destruction of all the inhabitants; a tale, which though absurd, these ignorant people believed, and the consequence was, an attack upon the white men, in which three of them were killed." "And what became of the rest?" enquired Morris, "I have heard they were afterwards killed during a civil war;" "they might have made their escape," answered Mariner, "along with some natives in a canoe which was going to another island, but they chose to remain, saying, that they had not quarrelled with any of the Tonga people; on the contrary, they desired their happiness, and they trusted they would not be hurt; they were then told that if the chief who protected them should be killed, all his relations and friends would share in his fate; but they replied, as they had done no harm, and meant no harm, the Almighty would, if it pleased him, protect them; and if it was his will they should fall, they were resigned. At this

moment, a party who were lying in wait in a neighbouring thicket, rushed out upon them with their spears; the natives in the canoe pushed off and escaped, but the missionaries were all killed." "We now," said Captain Campbell, when Mariner had done speaking, "have before us two of the fruits of christianity, it does not teach us to put innocent children to death, but to pity and protect them, and it shows us how to meet danger without fear, and death with fortitude, when the object is the improvement and conversion of the ignorant and idolatrous."

The next anecdote that our travellers heard from Mariner, gave them a still clearer insight into the customs of these islanders. When he and his companions first came amongst them, they were oftentimes in great distress for want of food: now and then, indeed, it was brought to them, or they were invited by the natives to walk into their houses and eat with them, but more frequently they seemed quite neglected. At length, having made known their wants to King Finow, he seemed greatly surprised at their apparent stupidity, and inquired how food was obtained in England; and when he heard that every man was obliged to buy what he wanted, and to labour in order that he might have the means of buying, and that he went amongst his friends only by invitation, and never amongst those whom he did not

know — he laughed heartily at what he called the ill nature and the selfishness of white people, and told us that the Tonga custom was much better, that he had nothing to do, when he felt himself hungry, but to go into a house where eating and drinking were going forward, seat himself down without invitation, and partake of the meal. After this, the selfishness of the Englishmen became quite proverbial amongst the natives; and when any strangers came into their houses to eat with them, they would say jocosely, “no, we shall treat you after the manner of the Papalangis, go home and eat what you have got, and we will eat what we have got.”

When Mariner next came on board, he proposed that his new friends should accompany him to see a famous cavern that was in a neighbouring island. A boat was accordingly manned, and the wind being favourable, they soon reached the western coast of Hoonga; but to Captain Campbell's astonishment he found that the entrance to the cave was several feet under water, and that the only way of getting to it was by stripping off his clothes and diving to it. He did not indeed much like the mode, though a tolerable swimmer; but when Mariner assured him that it was attended with no danger, he consented; having received from him instructions to dive about seven feet, when he would reach the opening,

and by striking forward for some feet, would soon rise to the surface, and find himself in the cavern. James Morris, who, to use a seaman's phrase, was up to every thing of enterprise, soon plunged in, and though he came up twice without finding the mouth, at last succeeded; and Captain Campbell followed Mariner. All the light that came into this cavern was reflected from the bottom, and was sufficient, after a few minutes, to show objects with some distinctness; but when Mariner had brought in a pistol well primed, and a torch, wrapped up tight in Gnatoo, the place became illuminated perhaps for the first time. It was about 40 feet wide, and the same high; the roof was hung with long pipe-shaped incrustations, like icicles, which reflected the light in a great many different colours, and gave to the whole the appearance of the arches and monuments of an old church. Our travellers having gratified their curiosity, as quickly as possible returned the way they came, and reached the ship in a short time afterwards.

It was now determined by Captain Campbell to quit these islands, the repairs which the ship required being completed. The character which Cook gave them subsequent events had proved them so undeserving of, that as he told James Morris, did it rest with him, they should no longer be known in our charts

by a title which they had forfeited. "I should call them," said he, "the Tonga Islands, and certainly on our arrival in England, I shall take good care to recommend, when any vessel is obliged to touch at these, that they keep a strict watch upon the natives, never suffering them to come on board in numbers."

Nothing material occurred upon the voyage to New Zealand, whither the Arrow was now directing her course, with the monsoon or trade wind in her favour; we shall therefore give a short account of its geographical position.

The islands of New Zealand are but two in number, of which the most northern, or that which they had approached, is situated between 34 degrees 20 min. and 41 degrees 36 min. south lat. comprehending a space of 436 miles in length, its breadth varies from 5 miles to 480; but the whole is computed to contain about 26,160 square miles.

The second and most southern of the islands, called by the natives T'avai, is much larger, but is very mountainous and barren, while the former, with the exception of a few spots on the western side, is capable of the highest cultivation. T'avai is about 366 miles in length, and its medium breadth being estimated at 100 miles, the whole may be computed to contain 36,000 square miles. These islands were first discovered by Tasman, the Portuguese navigator, in the year 1642, and our own British

seaman, Captain Cook, sailed round them in the year 1770; but the latest accounts we had received of them, until the expedition of the Arrow, under Captain Campbell, was that from Mr. Nicolas, who visited them in the year 1814.

The climate of New Zealand is esteemed one of the finest in the world. Although not more than eleven degrees removed from the tropics, the heat is never found to be oppressive even in summer, and in winter the plants look as green and flourishing as they would in Great Britain in the latter end of spring;—the soft showers that prevail through the summer, keep the soil refreshed, so that the herbage never loses its verdant appearance. The southern extremity of Tavai experiences more wintry weather than any other part of the islands, from the quantity of rain which falls there during the months of June and July, which is their winter season.

The timber throughout the islands is extremely fine, but more particularly so in Tavai, where the pine, the cork-tree, the towha, which somewhat resembles our sycamore, and the myrtle, attain the most astonishing height, the latter being frequently found forty, fifty, and even sixty feet high. In New Zealand, there are no trees that yield any fruit fit to be eaten by Europeans, and not more than three or four kinds which even the natives will touch.

Their principal food they derive from the common fern which grows wild through the country, whose root, when baked, is by no means unpalatable. Their island also affords them a good supply of potatoes, cabbage, and turnips, for which they are indebted to their European visitors, who introduced among them the cultivation of these plants.

The only grain they have is a little Indian corn, which they also received from European navigators, as well as the pumpkin or gourd ; but this they only cultivate for the purpose of making drinking vessels of the rind of the fruit when scooped and dried in the sun. When New Zealand was first discovered, there were but four kinds of quadrupeds known throughout the islands, namely, the rat, the lizard, and two others, which Lord Anson, when he visited this quarter, called the sea lion and the sea bear ; since that period, however, they have derived great advantages in this respect from their intercourse with Europe, and pigs, goats, and many other animals are much in use among them. The birds, though not numerous, are deserving of consideration, from the singularity of their plumage and the sweetness of their notes ; amongst the former may be reckoned the white heron and the black duck, whose legs, feet, and bill are of a bright red, and the eyes encircled with a rim of the same colour. Some of their small birds are the sweetest

songsters in the world, and so tame, that they seem to have no fear of man whatever, often even perching upon the stick he carries in his hand as he walks along. Waterhens, rails, cormorants, and oyster-catchers are likewise to be found all along the coasts, and the cassowary is sometimes seen, but very rarely.

Such is a short description of the country to which we are about to follow the course of our voyagers. They steered for North Cape, the most northern point of the northern island, and fifteen miles off the coast passed a small cluster of islands, called the Three Kings, remarkable for nothing so much as for swarming with that destructive insect the centipede, which renders them quite uninhabitable by any thing except some herds of wild pigs and goats, which are often seen roving about the barren rocks.

Though this northern part of the coast is more subject to storms than any other, the Arrow was so favoured as to escape without experiencing any severe gale, and at an early hour in the morning of the day after they passed the Three Kings, they found themselves lying immediately off North Cape. In a short time afterwards a canoe full of men was seen coming out to them from the shore, and dashing through the waves with such swiftness and rapidity of movement, as excited the astonishment of every person on deck, for she

presently came alongside with fourteen men in her. To guard against any treacherous assault Capt. Campbell had previously made every preparation for defence in case it became necessary. Fearful, however, of treating his visitors with any needless distrust, he threw them out a rope, which they caught and fastened to the canoe, while six of them, clad in a sort of matting, instantly ascended the ship's side with the most astonishing agility, and came on deck without the least ceremony. Every one on board was surprised at the hardihood of these men, thus putting themselves so completely into the power of strangers, nor could their rashness in doing so be accounted for otherwise, than by supposing that curiosity had overcome any feeling of apprehension they might have had.

A scene similar to that which had occurred at the other islands where they had touched, now took place. Several canoes came off from the land to visit the strangers, but it was evident from their manner, that an English vessel was not a novel sight on their shores. The crew, however, were not without subjects for their own observation at the same time; for amongst their visitors was a tall elderly looking man, the singularity of whose dress distinguished him from the others as a person of superior rank. One garment of matting hung loosely over one shoulder, whilst another was bound round his

waist and hung below the knee, both of which were lined with the different coloured feathers of parrots and other birds, neatly sewed on in regular patterns on the inside. His long hair was tied up, and fancifully dressed with long feathers of the most snowy whiteness—his cheeks were painted red, and hanging to his ears were large bunches of the white down of a bird called the gannet.

This extraordinary looking figure walked up to Captain Campbell, and bending forwards saluted him, according to the custom of the country, by touching noses with him. Some of the rest of the men saluted the sailors in a similar manner; but from the extreme filth of their persons the ceremony was by no means a desirable one to go through. "The fellows," said Morris, "look as if they had never been washed since they were born—I would not let one of their dirty noses touch me, if our captain himself had not set us the example not to be too saucy." But the most singular thing about their dress was their mats; these are very ingeniously woven of rushes, and a material which somewhat resembles our flax. The manufacture of them is one of their principal employments; persons of higher rank had them of finer texture, but they all are made with long ends of the rushes left on one side, as our foot mats sometimes are, only instead of the rushes standing out like the hairs of a



sweeping-brush, as is the case with these which we use, they are placed so as to lie down flat over each other like straws in thatching.

After a short time spent in mutual expressions of good will, the intercourse being carried on by signs, their chief, whose name was Korra Korra, gave some orders to his men who had remained in the canoe, upon which they instantly pushed off towards the shore; this, as Captain Campbell afterwards learned, was to bring him out some presents of pigs, fish, and other supplies of food. He therefore endeavoured to explain to him that he was acting under orders from his employers, and that he had not touched at this island either for his own convenience or profit, but that whatever he had on board that would be acceptable to him he would be happy to present him with in return for any articles he might receive from him. The canoe soon returned, bringing a parcel of pigs and a few fish as a present to the captain, but with it came several other boats crowded with the natives, who brought out a quantity of fish, mats, hooks, fishing lines, and what they called pattoo pattoos, a species of warlike instrument.

These they meant to barter with the ship's crew for nails, hoop-iron, hatchets, and other tools; but so little value did they set upon their own merchandize, that a fine fish, called by the English sailors a snapper, full ten or twelve

pounds in weight, was sold for a tenpenny nail, and for a few fish hooks they purchased several fine salmon trout.

On the following day the attention of the crew was directed to what appeared to be a large vessel in the distance, which from its size, they supposed to be a European ship; as it approached, however, they found it to be a New Zealand boat, and its appearance was so formidable, that the crew were instantly called to their quarters, and warning given to those who were in the boat that if they drew nearer, Captain Campbell would fire upon them; they therefore passed by, being, as was supposed, about to make a descent upon some distant part of the coast inhabited by a hostile tribe. The canoe was not less than 84 feet long, 6 wide, and 5 deep, and was made of a single cowry-tree, hollowed out, and raised about two feet, with planks firmly tied together and to the main trunk, with pieces of the flax plant inserted through them. The crevices were filled up with reeds to make the canoe water-tight. A post fifteen feet high rose from the stem, and another from the stern, which together with the sides, were carved in open work, painted red, and fringed with a profusion of black feathers.

The chief sat at the stern, and steered the canoe, which was impelled by the united force of ninety naked men, who were painted and

ornamented with feathers; three others, standing upon the athwart sticks, regulated the strokes of the paddles, by repeating with violent gestures a song in which they were joined by every one in the vessel. The canoe moved with astonishing rapidity, causing the water to foam on either side of it, and soon was out of sight.

After remaining here a day or two, Captain Campbell determined to make a cruise along the coast, it not being his object to remain longer in any one place than was sufficient to satisfy enquiry. Having a sailor on board who had acquired a smattering of the language, he was enabled, with the assistance of their own expressive and intelligent manners, to get a tolerable knowledge of the mode of life here, and to supply them with such useful plants and herbs as were suitable to the soil of the island.

He accordingly set sail from North Cape, and steered his course in a southerly direction down the eastern coast of the island, taking with him nine of the native chiefs, who expressed a desire to go in the Kipooke Europee, as they called the European ships.

In point of hereditary dignity, the greatest among them was a boy about fifteen years old, named Repero, son of the chief Shungie; but the most striking in appearance was Jetero, a man, one would imagine, in his forty-fifth year; he was six feet two inches high, and

was perfectly handsome both as to features and figure; though very much tattooed, the benignity and even beauty of his countenance were not destroyed by this frightful operation.

The other seven were very young men, all more or less tattooed according to their ages, and averaging in height from five feet eight to five feet ten inches. In colour they were a little darker than Spaniards, strong, active, and well limbed, and their hair straight, with the exception of Jetero's, which was curly. They were very dirty in their persons, and from the quantity of vermin they carried about them, not very pleasant neighbours.

Our voyagers had but a day's sail from North Cape in order to make a small harbour called Doubtless Bay, but a violent gale of wind arose, which driving them somewhat out of their course, detained them until the evening of the second day. During the storm, the New Zealanders showed the greatest terror at the rolling of the ship in the high seas, they came trembling and asked the captain if she would break? upon which he told them that they must help him to save her, and they all very willingly engaged in such small occupations as he was enabled to assign them, for which he promised them as high a reward as they desired, namely, to give each a pair of trowsers and shoes, such as sailors wore.

The whole range of coast which they had

seen in their passage from North Cape to Doubtless Bay, where they had now arrived, exhibits the wildest and, at the same time, the most pleasing scenery. Bays, harbours, and promontories come upon the eye in succession, while at a distance are seen hills and valleys of the richest green. One of the natives explained to the Captain, that a large river ran at the foot of a hill, which he pointed to, about six leagues from the shore; that it came, he said, from a great way off—meaning, probably, from the interior of the island; its banks are lined with fine forest trees; and about ten miles from the shore it divides into two separate streams, which fall in at the head of the bay, and are navigable for small vessels for a considerable way up, the natives coming down them from the interior of the country, in the fishing season, to lay in their winter's stock of provisions. Captain Campbell inquired if that part of the country from which these people came down was fertile, and was answered that they had *every thing*; which implied at least that they had no want of the necessaries of life, and a savage requires no more: he has certain habits and customs, which with him are essential to his existence, and which sum up all his wants.

In the middle of Doubtless Bay is a small rocky island, called Norfolk Isle; and the coast all round being extremely rugged, Captain Campbell apprehended that if such a gale

were again to set in as he had before encountered, he would be in great danger of being cast on the rocks and wrecked, for the bay afforded him no good anchorage; he therefore continued his course without delay to the southward, and made the small harbour of Wangaroa. This, although small, had every advantage over that which he had just quitted: the entrance is extremely narrow, but the interior is so completely land locked, that vessels may ride at anchor there in perfect safety. To any one acquainted with New Zealand, the name of Wangaroa must be familiar, as being the scene of the destruction of the *Boyd*. This ill-fated ship, as Captain Campbell knew, had sailed from Port Jackson for England in 1809, with the intention of calling at New Zealand for a cargo of spars. She had seventy persons on board exclusive of some New Zealanders, who were passengers to their own country, and amongst whom was the son of one of the chiefs of Wangaroa: he was called Tarra, but during his intercourse with the English he had laid aside his native title, and taken the name of George, by which he is now universally known.

Having cast anchor at Wangaroa Bay, Captain Campbell's first care was to establish a friendly intercourse with the inhabitants, taking such precautions, however, as their former treachery rendered necessary. He

also succeeded in obtaining a full detail of this melancholy catastrophe, which of course possessed great interest for every one on board: the particulars, he found, were as follows:—When the Boyd got to sea, George was ordered by the captain, whose name was Thompson, to work in common with the other sailors, but upon refusing to do so, on account of ill health and of his being the son of a chief, he was (as he afterwards declared) twice flogged with much severity, and deprived of his usual allowance of food. For these outrages he concealed all appearances of resentment; and when the ship made the coast of New Zealand, he pointed out his native harbour as the safest and best place to procure the cargo, and persuaded the captain to anchor there. It may be guessed when Captain Thompson had cast anchor, it being his intention to take in a quantity of spars, he applied to the natives for assistance in procuring them, which they promised; but in order to entice him on shore, artfully objected to act until he should accompany them to point out such as he might best approve. The captain was thereby prevailed on to leave the vessel, accompanied by his chief officer, with three boats manned, to get the spars on board. The natives who had arrived in the ship were of the party, and it was accompanied by a number of others in their canoes, who conducted the boats to a

river, on entering which they were out of sight of the ship; and after proceeding some distance up, Captain Thompson was invited to land, and mark the spars he wanted. The boats landed accordingly, the tide being then beginning to ebb, and the crews followed to assist in the work. The guides led the party through various parts of the wood that were least likely to answer the desired end, thus delaying the premeditated attack until the boats should be left, by the ebbing of the tide, sufficiently high to prevent an escape, which part of the horrible plan accomplished, they became insolent and rude, ironically pointing at decayed fragments, and inquiring of Captain Thompson whether they would suit his purpose or not. The natives belonging to the ship then first threw off the mask, and in opprobrious terms upbraided Captain Thompson with their maltreatment, informing him at the same time that he should have no spars there but what he could procure himself. The captain appeared careless of the disappointment, and with his people turned towards the boats, at which instant they were assaulted with clubs and axes, which the assailants had till then concealed under their dresses; and although the boats' crews had several muskets, yet so impetuous was the attack that every man was prostrated before one of them could be used.

Captain Thompson and his unfortunate

men were all murdered on the spot, and their bodies were afterwards devoured by the murderers, who, clothing themselves with their apparel, launched the boats at dusk on the same evening, and proceeded towards the ship, which they had determined also to attack. It being very dark before they reached her, and no suspicion being entertained of what had happened, the second officer hailed the boats, and was answered that the captain having chosen to remain on shore that night, for the purpose of viewing the country, had ordered them to take on board such spars as had already been procured; which account readily obtained belief, and the officer was knocked down and killed by those who first ascended the ship's side. All the seamen of the watch were in like manner surprised and murdered. Some of the assassins then went down to the cabin door, and asked the passengers and others to go on deck to see the spars, and a female passenger obeying the summons, was killed on the cabin ladder. The noise occasioned by her fall alarmed the people that were in bed, who, running on deck in disorder, were all killed as they went up, except four or five, who ran up the shrouds, and remained in the rigging the rest of the night.

The next morning Tippahee, a principal chief, appeared alongside in a canoe, and was much offended at what had happened but was not

permitted to interfere, or to remain near the ship. The unfortunate men in the rigging called to him, and implored his protection; of which he assured them, if they could make their way to his canoe. This they effected at every hazard, and were by the old king landed on the nearest point, though closely pursued. The pursuit was continued on shore; they were all overtaken, and Tippahee was forcibly held while the murder of the unhappy fugitives was perpetrated. A female passenger and two children, who were afterwards found in the cabin, were spared from the massacre, and taken on shore to a hut, in which situation Mr. Berry and Captain Patterson, of the city of Edinburgh, found them when they rescued them. Tippahee was afterwards permitted by the Wangaroans to take three boatloads of any property he chose out of the ship, fire-arms and gunpowder excepted; and the bulk they divided among themselves. The salt provisions, flour, and spirits, they throw overboard, as unpalatable; the carriage-guns they also threw overboard, considering them useless; the muskets they prized very much, and one of the savages, in his eagerness to try one, stove in the head of a barrel of gunpowder, and filling the pan of the piece, snapped it directly over the cask, the explosion of which killed five native women, and eight or nine men, and set part of the ship on fire.

When the ship had been plundered of almost every thing that was valuable, a cask of gunpowder, which had been found below, was brought up between decks; and George's father, by way of trying if it was good, opened it, and snapped a musket over it. The explosion deprived him and all the other New Zealanders then on board of their lives; the upper works of the vessel were destroyed, and the hull, having broken from its moorings, drifted into the shallow water where the Arrow saw it lying.

The appearance of the harbour and the adjacent shore is highly interesting and beautiful. Two ranges of high mountains run parallel with the coast the whole way from Doubtless Bay and extend to the south west as far as the eye can reach; beneath these rise some small green hills and border the coast all along, whilst a number of beautiful little islands lie scattered here and there at short distances from the shore. A few miles southward of this bay, about five miles off the shore, lies a group of islands called the Cavallas, and close under the largest of them, to which the natives give the name of Pannak, the Arrow found anchorage in seven fathoms of water, in longitude 185 degrees east, and latitude 35 degrees north. Glad to set his foot once more on dry land, Captain Campbell rowed to the shore of this little island the following morning, and after passing the stony beach on which he lapped, was conducted

up a hill so steep, that it was not without difficulty he ascended it, for the ground was composed of stiff clay and the path-way slippery from late rains. The New Zealanders, however, ascended it with the greatest swiftness, with the exception of those whom he had brought with him from North Cape, and who being now encumbered with their European shoes, were in danger of falling every moment; the trowsers they would by no means put on, and prized them more as matters of curiosity than as useful acquisitions.

The shoes, however, did not last much longer in favour, they soon threw them off, and gaily taking up one in each hand, they ran up the hill with as much swiftness as any of their companions.

Having gained the summit of this hill, they came to a little village of about fifty huts, but to their astonishment not an inhabitant was to be found; having seen the strangers ascending, they had all taken alarm, and had fled to an adjacent wood. Captain Campbell, who wished to be on friendly terms with the people wherever he went, regretted exceedingly the disturbance he must have occasioned amongst them, and therefore sent some of their own countrymen as ambassadors to them to intreat their return. He had now, however, leisure to examine their dwellings, and to get thereby some knowledge of their domestic

habits. The huts were constructed on a very simple plan, but with much more regard to room than convenience, for they seemed to have no provision whatever for the comforts of their inhabitants, being totally without windows, and having only a hole in the side which was intended for a door-way, but so low and narrow, that it required a person to crawl on his hands and knees in order to squeeze himself through it. The walls were made of upright sticks set close together, and stuck down in the ground like paling, through which long reeds were interwoven. This, it is true, formed but a bad defence against weather, but to those who, like the New Zealanders, are indifferent whether they sleep in the open air or under cover, it seems a sufficient shelter.—These people often lie down in the fields at night and sleep as soundly as if surrounded by every comfort, though the dews are so heavy, that they frequently get up in the morning with their hair quite wet, and trust to the sun and air to dry it again. This custom occasions the prevalence of sore eyes amongst them, few of them, especially the women, being quite free from this disorder. The roofs of the huts are made of the same materials as the walls, and are raised into an arched form like the top of a waggon, the loftiest of them, however, scarcely sufficient for the inmates to stand upright under them. A small enclosed spot of ground was attached to each dwelling, which was planted

with turnips, or our common potato. "Who would have thought to find a potato growing in such a place as this?" said James Morris to one of his comrades, delighted to meet so unexpectedly with an old acquaintance. At a short distance from the huts, they found an old man sitting on a stone by himself, but whether he fled with his fellow citizens, or had taken the courage to return, Captain Campbell could not learn from him, but he endeavoured to make him understand his request, that the rest of the inhabitants would lay aside their apprehension. He seemed pleased to see the strangers, and the better to secure his good will a present was made him of a few nails, which he received as a great treasure.

The island, which they had now an opportunity of seeing in every part from the rising ground on which they stood, consisted of three small hills, but seemed to have little appearance of being inhabited, except about the village which they had just visited. Beyond this, however, a fine prospect lay before them—the main land of New Zealand, stretching away to the southward, presented a fine line of coast varied with beautiful bays and harbours, a range of cultivated hills extended parallel with the beach a few miles inland; and further in rose the chain of lofty mountains before mentioned, down whose sides a number of torrents could plainly be distinguished tumbling and dashing from rock to rock. Returning to the

ship Captain Campbell determined the following morning to visit the main land, and if possible, to make a short excursion up the country.

The morning came, and he set out to put his plan in execution, taking Morris and a few of the ship's crew with him.

The natives by no means betrayed the same fears at his approach that the poor islanders had done, but like the people at North Cape, they thronged eagerly round him, and followed him as he and his party pursued their way to one of the nearest rising grounds. The fertility of the soil, the number of different plants, birds and insects which they met with, such as they had never seen before, afforded them the highest gratification; amongst the former, that which grew in the greatest abundance, was what the natives called their flax-plant, bearing, however, no resemblance to that which is known in our country; it seemed to flourish equally in the most exposed, as well as in the most sheltered situations, and grew to the height of from six to seven feet, bearing a resemblance to our flag, but that the stem is thicker and the flower of a deep red colour. This plant supplies the New Zealanders with excellent materials for cordage, fishing nets, and their mats for clothing. A number of different shrubs of the myrtle species were seen in the course of the walk, amongst which was one whose pithy wood and clusters of berries,

resembled those of the alder tree, but the fruit is very delicious and much relished by the natives. Amongst the birds, that which most attracted the notice of our travellers was the poe with its rich tufts of white feathers, and a note which for sweetness cannot be rivalled even by the nightingale. Some beautiful species of the parrot were also seen, and the white zavet and wild duck occasionally appeared along the sea shore. They pursued their walk for several miles, sometimes ascending to the summit of a rising ground, and then again descending into the valleys, until they suddenly came upon what appeared to them more like an encampment of gypsies than any thing else it could be compared to. They were not far out in their conjecture, for they had actually come into the midst of an encampment, not indeed of gypsies, but of the native warriors—a formidable race of people, who live by rapine and plunder, and whom Captain Campbell knew to have the reputation at least of being wild.

It may be well supposed he was not a little startled at the situation in which he found himself, for though he and his men were armed, they could of course make but little resistance against upwards of 100 savages; he was, besides, several miles from the shore, and the day was drawing to a close.

There remained to him, therefore, no alternative but to trust himself to the good faith of

these formidable looking savages, and offering up a prayer to God for his protection in this hour of danger, he and his companions advanced steadily forward and stood before them. The party was composed of men, women, and children, and the moment they were perceived, one of the women made a signal to them by holding up a red mat and waving it in the air, while she repeatedly cried out in a loud voice, "haromai, haromai," which as one of the New Zealanders who had accompanied our travellers explained to them, implied, "come hither, come hither," and was esteemed by them as a salutation of friendship, and universally held sacred. They accordingly went forwards, the natives of their party going on before them, and the usual custom of touching noses went round. Morris had now collected his senses sufficiently, to examine more particularly the appearance of the people they had come amongst.

The chiefs, to distinguish them from the common men, wore cloaks of different coloured furs, which were attached to their mats, and hung down over them in a manner not unlike the loose jackets of our hussars. They were composed of dogskin, and presented a curious appearance from the number of strange devices they had conceived in joining them together, some of them being cut in square patches as white as snow, others in long slips of a kind of mottled fir, but all the pieces differed from

each other either in size, shape, or colour, and the whole cloak bore more the appearance of a panther's skin in its variety of spots, than any thing else it could be compared to. The dress of the common warriors only wanted the fur cloaks to make it as rich as their superiors, for it was in every other respect the same, and even some of them were more showily habited, having their mats died of different colours, and ornamented with parrot's feathers.

The men were all at least six feet high, and their brawny limbs, determined countenances, and the peculiar style in which their hair was dressed with long white feathers of the gannet, gave them a most formidable appearance.— Their implements of war were as diversified as their dresses—no two of them had weapons of the same shape and dimensions. The greater part of them carried spears, but these were all of different lengths, and some were headed with whalebone, some were short and clumsy like daggers, but each had something to distinguish it from the weapon of his companion. Battle-axes were also carried by some of these warriors, as also an instrument like a serjeant's halbert, gaily decorated with bunches of parrot's feathers tied round the top of it by way of ornament; others brandished in their hands long clubs made of whalebone, and all carried what they called their pattoo pattoo, an instrument somewhat the shape of a battledore, about

ten inches long and four broad, and the edge all round as sharp as a knife. Captain Campbell felt that the small fire arms which he and his party had provided themselves with, would be but ill matched against the host of clubs and spears he saw before him, and therefore thought it would be his wisest plan to endeavour and gain their favour as much as possible. They had all been preparing for a hearty meal of potatoes, fern root, and fish, when the strangers made their appearance, and they now eagerly pressed them to come and partake of it. Unwilling, if it could be avoided, to irritate them, Captain Campbell and his party consented to the proposal, and in a few minutes they found themselves seated on the ground in the midst of a horde of savages, eating their food off the bare earth.

The process of cooking the victuals, afforded them much greater entertainment than the partaking of the feast:—a fire was in the first instance kindled by one of the men, who got some dry grass and a piece of rotten wood, and taking them in his hands rubbed a small stick between them until the friction caused the wood to take fire, then wrapping it up in the grass, and fanning it backwards and forwards, the action of the air soon caused it to produce a flame, and some dry wood being collected, the fire was lighted and the cooking commenced. They pared the potatoes with

the shell of a muscle instead of a knife, dug a hole in the ground, and placed some stones in the bottom of it; on these they made a fire, and over that put another covering of stones; as soon as they were heated through, they took them out, cleared out the hole, and replacing the hot stones in the bottom, threw some wet grass over them, and laid the potatoes on top of it; they then covered them with a second layer of wet grass, and the rest of the hot stones being put on top, the whole was covered over with earth; the moisture of the grass supplied the place of water to the potatoes, which in about ten minutes were uncovered, and found extremely well dressed. Their fish was roasted upon wooden skewers stuck down in the ground before the fire, and the fern root being thrown in among the burning wood for a few minutes, is taken out when quite heated through; it is then pounded with stones until it becomes soft, and the cooks offer it to the company all round, who taking it by mouthfuls, chew it, suck the juice, and spit out the rest without any ceremony. It has a sweet taste, somewhat like liquorice root, and grows wild over the island.

By the time the feast was over, the evening was so far advanced that our travellers thought it safer to remain for the night amongst those who had already shown themselves so friendly, than trust to the New Zealanders who had

accompanied them, for safe guidance back to the beach. A dance, in which men and women all joined, concluded the evening's entertainment, and they then lay down to rest on the bare earth, without any covering but their mats or kakahoos, as they called them; while our travellers were obliged to content themselves in following the example which their hosts set them. It may be supposed it was not easy for them to conform themselves to sleep in such a situation, day dawned before either Captain Campbell or Morris had closed their eyes; and the scene that then presented itself to them, was perhaps one of the most extraordinary of the kind that a traveller has ever witnessed. An immense number of men, women, and children, some half naked, some laden with fantastic finery, were stretched about them in every direction, while the warriors with their spears stuck in the ground, and their other weapons lying beside them, were either rising up from under their kakahoos, or shaking off the heavy dew from their hair, which was literally dripping wet. By sunrise they were all up, quitting their resting places like so many dogs coming out of their kennels; while Captain Campbell and his party, offering up thanksgiving to God for His preservation of them through the night, prepared to take their leave. This was a matter of but little ceremony. Some presents of wine and biscuits, which our party

had with them, and a few hatchets, knives, nails, and other articles of that description, such as they happened to be provided with at the time, were received by them with great delight, and our travellers were suffered to proceed on their way without opposition. The crowd followed them for some distance, and then branching off into a different course, they saw no more of them until they had reached the shore, when looking up to one of the rising grounds which overhung the beach, the whole troop could plainly be seen crowning its summit to take a view of the English ship. Our party found their boat ready on the shore, and reached the Arrow in safety, well pleased with the adventures of the preceding day.

Before the Arrow set sail from the coast, Captain Campbell and Morris going one morning early on shore, for the purpose of buying a spar which was wanted for a main yard, they had an opportunity of seeing the operation of tattooing, performed upon the face of a young man of Tekokee's tribe. He lay upon his back, with his head resting upon the knees of the operator, who sat upon the ground, and for whose guidance, the intended form of the amoco had been previously traced in black lines upon the patient's face. The point of the tattooing chisel was about half a quarter of an inch wide; it was made of the wing bone of an albatross, and fastened in a transverse

wooden handle. Before each incision the instrument was dipped in a calabash of charcoal and water, and then laid on the part, and lightly struck with a bit of stick not larger than a common pencil. As the lines of the amoco became more contracted, a narrow instrument was used. Though the blood gushed out at every puncture, the patient bore the operation with perfect composure; and whatever the pain might have been at the time, the inflammation that followed and continued for many days was quite frightful.

The Arrow had now coasted along a great part of New Zealand, and as much intercourse had been allowed with the natives as sufficed for obtaining a knowledge of their habits and capacity for improvement. Anxious, therefore, to pursue the instructions he had received, on the following day Captain Campbell directed the anchor to be weighed, and sailing northwards on his return, soon cleared North Cape; from whence, steering due westward, he in ten days made the fine harbour of Port Jackson, having in that time sailed 1,400 miles. Here a new scene opened upon their view. They were once more on British territory; they saw their countrymen, heard their own language, and could talk of home. There was one drawback, however, on this pleasure, many whom they were to see were exiles, whose crimes rendered them unworthy of living in their own country, and

who had therefore been banished to this remote part of the world. "I shall be glad to see them notwithstanding," said James Morris to one of his comrades, "for the guiltier they are, the more they deserve our pity, and I know the laws have not punished them out of revenge, but to check the repetition of their crimes, and to teach others the consequences of such misconduct."

Before we proceed, however, ashore with our voyagers, it will be necessary to give the reader a short description of the vast island of New Holland which lay before them, and it shall be done in James Morris's own language, as collected by him from several books of discoveries in the Pacific Ocean, which Captain Campbell had purchased before he left England.

New Holland was for a long time supposed to form a part of a great southern continent. By the voyages of Cook, however, in 1770, of Vancouver, in 1791, and of Flinders and Baudin, in 1801, the whole has been accurately ascertained to form one vast island, the largest in the world, and nearly equal in extent to the whole continent of Europe. It lies between 9 and 39° of south latitude, and 108 and 153° of east longitude, stretching 2,600 miles from east to west, and 2000 from north to south. The coast is much diversified in its appearance, having in some parts, at the distance of several miles, ranges of small islands, in others the shore is

steep, whilst along the north it is flat and barren. On the east coast there is a singular barrier of coral reefs, at the distance (in the southern part) of 25 leagues from the shore, and extending upwards of 800 miles. The breadth of these reefs, called Barrier Reefs, varies from 45 to 21 miles, and it must excite the greatest wonder that it is all the work of a small sea insect. There are openings, however, found at certain distances, by which it can be penetrated, and as no other reefs interpose between this and the shore, it forms an inclosed space, protected like a secure harbour from the deep waves of the ocean, and affords great convenience for a coasting trade. On the outside, the sea appears to be unfathomable, but within there are soundings every where. What an astonishing work, a solid wall so many miles wide, rising from the bottom of the great deep, partly, no doubt, designed to protect the coast from the violent storms which sometimes blow in this part of the eastern hemisphere.

This reef, however, does not interfere with the approach to Botany Bay, which lies above 108 miles south of its extreme limit. It was at this place, so well known as a place of exile, that Captain Cook landed in 1770, when he so named it from the great variety of vegetables which were found growing on the shores; but it was not till 1785, that it was selected by government as a place for transported criminals.

In May of that year 760 convicts were embarked in eleven ships, with a great quantity of stores necessary for forming a settlement, and after a voyage of eight months the new colony was founded. The convicts were employed both in public and private works—portions of ground were allotted by government for cultivation—live stock gradually introduced; and though the prosperity of the colony was sometimes interrupted by the profligate conduct of the exiles, whom neither punishment nor kindness could reclaim, and whose lives therefore paid the penalty; it at length began to assume the stability of an established settlement; industry thrived—some were reclaimed to a virtuous life—notorious felons became industrious citizens—wicked women proved affectionate wives and tender mothers, and prospered accordingly.

In the year 1795, the stock of the colony consisted of 57 horses, 227 cattle, 1,531 sheep, 1,427 goats, 1,869 hogs, and 5,419 acres of land only were under cultivation. By the latest accounts, the population of the colonists amounted to 10,454; and the cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses to many thousands, besides which, the still unoccupied country is filled with wild cattle and deer, the produce of a few which strayed away from the settlement when it was first established.

On the following day, the Arrow received a visit from the governor, who was saluted with

21 guns, as being the King's representative. The greater part of the crew now got leave to go ashore, but James Morris was permitted to take lodgings in the town, so long as the Arrow stayed, which, on account of some copper sheeting wanted for her bottom, promised to be at least three weeks. He had been for some years navigating the Indian seas, as has been mentioned, yet never had his course been past the eastern coast of New Zealand, so that it may well be supposed with what pleasure he stepped into the boat which was to land him.

The town of Sydney, which is the capital of the British settlement in New South Wales, lies seven miles from the mouth of Port Jackson, in a cove to which it gives name. It is built on two hilly necks of land, which form Sydney Cove, between them lies one of the finest natural basins that can be imagined, the water being in general of sufficient depth on the western side, to allow the approach of vessels to the very sides of the rocks; the eastern side is occupied by the government house and domain, but the greater depth of water there affording more convenience for the unloading of ships, it is probable, that at some future period, the governor's residence will be placed in another situation.

When James Morris landed at Sydney, every

thing he saw struck him with surprise; about thirty years before, the face of the country differed in no respect from the other islands in the South Sea, and even where it was colonized, the settlers were not of a description likely to second the designs of the English government by their industry and obedience; and yet so great has been the change produced within that period, that a stranger visiting the colony, almost forgets the immense distance which separates him from home, and imagines himself passing through a highly cultivated and well peopled district in England.

On one side, as has been mentioned, lies the government house and its richly cultivated demesne; new trees and new animals meet the eye in all directions; the Norfolk pine spreads its large and horizontal branches—the kangaroo, by means of its long tail and hind feet, springs over the hedges and bushes—the white cockatoo sends forth its shrill cry, whilst numbers of black swans swim sedately on the waters. On another, the extensive warehouses of merchants;—here a public store, a barrack for the garrison, a school-house for orphan children, public fountains, handsome houses, tanneries, breweries, and salt-works; the streets wide, straight, and tolerably paved; whilst the shore lined with ships, shows the activity with which foreign commerce is carried on. All these are signs of prosperity, but there is one drawback.

At the public works a number of men are seen continually engaged, all dressed alike, and it is found on inquiry, that they are convicts. "I thought," said James Morris, "that when a man was banished from Europe to this place, he was like an emigrant landing in any other place, and free to go where he pleased." "No," said the landlord of the house where he had taken his lodging, "you are quite mistaken there, and I believe the same mistake is made by numbers at home; when a man is banished from home for his crimes, he is not less a prisoner than he was before, unless indeed the governor, for his good conduct, think proper to let him go at large and earn bread for himself. Come with me to-morrow, for I have just seen the signal flying for the arrival of a convict ship from Europe, and as I am clerk to the officer who makes the inspection, you will then have the means of observing the course that is pursued." "It will gratify me very much," said Morris, "to accompany you: in the mean time, do you think you could find out for me the length of time which it takes to make the voyage from England?" "I can tell you at once," said the landlord, "for I have the returns by me:—for a long time the vessels used to touch at Rio Janeiro or at the Cape of Good Hope, and indeed there are times when the want of water or of provisions, may render it unavoidable; except in such cases, the

passage is always made direct without stopping any where, the average length of the latter being found only 127 days, whereas that of the two former is 156 and 146 days."

On the following day James Morris was in readiness to attend his new acquaintance, and in a short time they reached the *Peggy* transport, where they found the convicts, to the number of 230 mustered on the deck; each was then asked his name, the time and place of his trial, his sentence, native place, age, trade, and occupation, and the answers were compared and corrected if necessary, by the description and the lists sent from England or Ireland. The description of the convict was then taken down, his height, the colour of the hair and eyes, the complexion, and any particular mark which might establish his identity at a future time if necessary. A further inquiry was also made into the treatment they had received during the voyage, and whether they had any complaint to make of the captain, officers, or crew.

It was an interesting and mournful sight to James Morris to attend this inspection. He saw before him considerably above 200 of his fellow-subjects, both English and Irish, driven ignominiously to the other side of the world, because their crimes rendered them a pest to society at home. He saw old men, whom years and gray hairs had not taught that simple

but important truth, that honesty is the best policy ;—he saw active, able-bodied young men, who might easily have earned a livelihood, and been respected by their conduct ; he saw also several boys and lads, young in years, but old in wickedness ; sad proofs of the depravity of human nature, when unchecked by the restraints of law, and education, and religion.

It was easy, however, to perceive, that the convicts were dissatisfied at something. They had expected to get ashore at once, when they supposed that each might then turn himself to whatever way of life he thought most advisable ; and some had even imagined that they were to get a grant of land from Government, where they might sit down in comparative ease ; but great was their disappointment, when informed that the day was not yet appointed for their debarkation, and that they were by no means at liberty to go where they pleased ;—that liberty not being given till their time of banishment should expire, unless their exemplary conduct and amended life, should induce the governor to remit any part of their sentence : they had got information also from the shore, that the tradesmen and artificers were generally selected by government for the public works which are always carrying on ; hence there were a great many evasions and falsehoods, in order to conceal their knowledge of any handicraft.

trades; a proof not only that they had not altered their evil habits, but also of their folly; for they were all detected in their lies, which of course prepossessed against them those officers who had it in their power to serve them.

On the day appointed by the Governor for the landing of the convicts, Morris took care to be present. They were drawn up in two lines on the beach. The Inspector then read out from the distribution lists, the destination of each convict, whether he was for the use of government, or assigned to an individual as a servant; in the latter case they serve without wages, and are not permitted to leave their employer until the expiration of their sentence, or such shorter period as their good conduct might entitle them to. This done, the governor addressed them — he expressed his hope that the change which had been effected in their situation would lead to a change in their conduct — that they would become new men; and he also explicitly informed them that as no reference would be had to the past, their future conduct in their respective situations, would alone entitle them to reward or indulgence. The convicts intended for the government work were then conducted to their quarters, while those destined for distribution amongst private individuals, were marched to their several destinations, being lodged in the jails of the different stations they passed through,

until they reached the settler to whom they were assigned. The convict transported for seven or fourteen years, is often assigned as a servant to him whose term is expired, and whose conduct since his arrival has been blameless; and if *his* conduct also proves exemplary, he, in turn, obtains the same advantages. If, however, and unfortunately it too often happens, he misbehaves, he is put in irons, and sent back to hard labour at the public works; and should he commit a crime, he either receives that punishment which he had escaped at home, or else he is banished to a distant and barren island, where he is kept during the remainder of his life. Out of 11,000 convicts, who arrived in New South Wales in six years, 4,500 were taken by Government, of these 1,500 were mechanics, and 3000 labourers; these are either employed in the erection of buildings in the towns of Sydney, Paramatta, Windsor, or Liverpool; or in the agricultural establishments of Grose-farm, Long-bolton, and Erin plain. Nor should it be imagined that their work is light, whatever may be their occupation, whether masons, bricklayers, smiths, or sawyers, they are mustered at half-past four in summer, and at day-light in winter, and then marched to the place of employment. At nine o'clock in summer, the whole are marched back to their barrack for breakfast, for which they are allowed an hour, and the same length of time

is given for dinner. In the evening they return to the barrack at sunset, when they are again mustered by their overseer. During winter they are made to breakfast before they proceed to work in the morning.

It was with great interest that James Morris collected these particulars. He had been under the mistaken impression, like many others, that banishment to Botany-bay was like emigrating to America; but he was soon undeceived; hard work and plain fare, taught the unhappy convict that his crime was not so easily expiated, and therefore, he resolved, on his return to England and Ireland, to undeceive them on this important point, in the benevolent hope that it might deter from crime.

The next inquiry made by Morris, regarded the advantages which a convict, who had survived the full term of his banishment, received from government. He found that he is then at liberty to return home, or to remain in the settlement; in the latter case, an unmarried man obtains a grant of forty acres of land, and husbandry utensils, besides which, he is victualled for eighteen months from the government stores. If married, the grant extends to fifty acres, and ten additional for each child. If the convict chuses to return, he may do so, as has been already said, but as no provision is made by the government for bringing back a convict to his own country, the only way left

him is, to work his passage home in some of the merchant ships which touch there. This means, however, is not in the power of the females, who generally find their transportation for seven or fourteen years, a banishment for life ;—" and so much the better," said James Morris, when he heard it, "a woman who has once lost her character at home, should never wish to show her shamed face again in her own country ;— this should be thenceforward her country and home, where she should endeavour to regain that reputation she never can recover in her native land."

Though Morris lived ashore, he every day waited on Captain Campbell to receive his orders and to bring up the journal which was kept by that officer. On one of these occasions the following conversation took place :—" What a singular settlement this is," said Captain Campbell, " in all its circumstances, —here is a vast island nearly two thousand miles square, and yet our discoveries have not penetrated farther than about 40 miles north-west and south of Sydney ; why it scarcely seems a speck on the map ; look around on the land, and you see the Blue mountains stretching in a continued chain ; for a long time no effort was made to explore the country beyond, and though some of the unfortunate convicts fled from the colony in the mistaken idea that at the other side of these lay China, which they could thus easily reach, none of them,

it may well be supposed, returned to relate their adventures, they were never heard of more, and must have perished of starvation."

"Yes Sir," said Morris, "and I am told the governor took the greatest pains to inform them that even though China were not separated from them by a wide ocean, still the boundaries of this vast island were 2000 miles distant, a space which they could never expect to traverse without guides, or provisions, or clothing. At last, Sir," said Morris, "I am told, he determined

upon sending an expedition across the Blue mountains, and I believe the party was much pleased with the fertility and beauty of the country which they discovered in their course."

"I have the narrative," said Captain Campbell, "drawn up by the gentleman who conducted the expedition, and you may read it at your leisure; he found the breadth of these mountains fifty-eight miles, and the passage across them by no means difficult for waggons, till you come to the westerly descent into the low country, there, however, it is both steep and dangerous, so that unless a better one is found, it is probable that the communication will be chiefly maintained between the eastern and western countries by means of horses and mules with packs and parcels." "How far," asked Morris, "did they penetrate?" "they have already established a settlement at Bathurst, eighty miles distant," answered Captain Camp-

bell, " and found a vast plain covered with the most luxuriant herbage, and watered by numberless rivulets; but as they penetrated farther, the want of water became greater, nor was it till they had reached the distance of 500 miles, that the party lighted upon a river. This, however, seemed of great size, and from various circumstances, was supposed to run westward, and to fall into the ocean at the other side of New Holland."

In the course of James Morris's walks through Sidney, he frequently met the natives who came in from the neighbouring country, to barter fish and game for the few articles which their rude and uncivilized life requires. Their colour was a dark chocolate, the features bearing a strong resemblance to those of the African negro—the same flat nose, large nostrils, wide mouth, and thick lips; the hair, however, not woolly but long. This they partly cover with a band made of the fur of the Opossum, and the breadth of the forehead, which, when wishing to see very clearly, they have the custom of drawing down over their eye-lids, thereby contracting the light. They divide their hair into small parcels, matting each with a kind of yellow gum, which forms them into lengths like the thrums of a mop, and have black ferocious countenances, with a large white circle drawn round each eye. Sometimes he found their bodies bedaubed with red and white clay, so that they looked perfectly horrible, and waving lines drawn down each arm,

thigh and leg, and along the ribs, gave them something like the appearance of a skeleton. Indeed, looking upon these wild people, perfectly naked, with their black bushy beards, and a bone thrust through the gristle of their nose, it could not fail to surprise him, that they had not improved by nearly forty years acquaintance with the customs of civilized life. "Your astonishment would increase," said Mr. Lacy, (a colonist, to whom he expressed his wonder,) "did you know all the efforts that have been made to civilize them. - Their dwellings in the interior are still as rude as ever, consisting of the bark of a single tree, bent in the middle, and placed on its two ends in the ground, affording shelter to only one miserable tenant; and even on the sea coast, they are formed of pieces of bark from several trees put together in the form of an oven, and large enough to hold six or eight people. In their huts they lie down indiscriminately mixed, men, women, and children together; the fire being placed near the entrance, and consequently the interior filled with smoke." "With such habits, I suppose," said James, "they find it difficult to procure subsistence." "I am acquainted with the inhabitants of the coast," replied Mr. Lacy, "and I know they would long since have ceased to exist, if bounteous Providence had not made the sea, as it were, a great storehouse of provisions for their

support. Men, women, and children are employed, therefore, in procuring fish; but so averse are they to profit by our assistance, that, with few exceptions, they still use their own lines and hooks, the former made of the bark of a tree, the latter of an oyster shell, which they rub on a stone till it assumes the shape that they want; nothing but necessity, however, compels them to this exertion, for when a dead whale is cast ashore, the fishing tackle is thrown aside, the natives flocking from all parts to the feast, and not leaving it till even the bones have been well picked." "Then you don't think that if some of them were taken young from their parents, they might be taught better?" asked Morris, "The experiment," answered Mr. Lacy, "has been repeatedly tried, and uniformly with the same ill success. When our countrymen first settled here, after various expedients had failed, one of their chiefs, called Bennelong, was seized by stratagem, and carried over to England.—He was treated with the greatest kindness, and presented to many of the nobility, who made him presents of clothes and various other articles, which a native of any other newly discovered country would have prized as inestimable. It was not so, however, with Bennelong. He was no sooner re-landed in his native country, than he laid aside all the ornaments and improvements which he had reaped from

his travels, and returned as if with renewed relish to all his former loathsome habits. In a few weeks after, he was seen naked, with his body smeared over with fish oil, and having the entrails of a fish rolled round his head, the oil of which ran down over his face." "I think," said Morris, with much judgment, "the experiment should have been tried upon younger persons—habit, I have ever heard, is second nature, and no doubt his were too strongly confirmed to be changed." "The observation is a just one," said Mr. Lacy, "but as applied to the New Hollanders, it fails. A gentleman of great humanity, made the trial with a boy and girl, beginning with them from their infancy, and adopting every means which appeared to give the best promise of success. They were strictly and anxiously attended to, as I have heard, supplied with food, clothes, and every thing either necessary to their comfort, or likely to give them a taste for European habits. No sooner, however, were they of sufficient age to choose for themselves, than they threw aside all their European improvements, and preferred even the privations of a savage life, to all the plenty and luxury of civilized society; and yet they do not appear to want for quickness, having such an extraordinary talent for imitation, as in a few minutes to mimic the dress, walk, gait, and looks of those Europeans with whom they may chance to have

intercourse. The governor and lieutenant-governor they imitate to the life, and to this day, if there be any thing peculiar in any of our countrymen, or even any of the convicts—any cast of the eye, or hobble in the gait—any trick, or strut, or stammer, or thick speaking, they catch it in a moment, and represent it in such a manner as renders it impossible not to recognize the original.”

The day after this conversation, Morris attended Captain Campbell in a walk through the town and neighbourhood; they visited the public market, a large oblong inclosure, having public stores erected in it, and found it well supplied with grain, vegetables, poultry, butter, eggs and fruit; they next went to see the public schools established for the education of the children of both sexes, the boys receiving instruction gratis, and the girls both education and support. When the latter arrive at a sufficient age, they are either married to free persons of good character, or assigned as servants to such respectable families as may apply for them. They afterwards made an excursion to the town of Paramatta, situated fifteen miles from Sydney; but as it contains only about twelve hundred inhabitants, it is far behind it in importance. It possessed, however, one subject of great interest, a school for the education of native children, in the benevolent hope of being more successful in introducing

the improvements of civilization amongst them. It then contained 18 children, placed there by their parents, and, as the master told Captain Campbell, making equal progress in their learning with European children of the same age. "Whether this fully succeeds" said he, "or not, we have at all events ascertained that these poor people are not inferior in natural capacity to whites; and perhaps if we, who think so much of our superiority, were in the same circumstances, we should be found inferior." "I am sorry, Sir," added the master, "you were not present the other day—the governor had called a meeting of the different tribes, and on the appointed day they came out, each headed by its representative chief. The children were then introduced and examined in the presence of their parents—several of them read, and I can assure you, it was easy to observe the pleasure their fathers experienced from seeing their little ones clean, well clothed, and happy; some clapped their children on the head, and one in particular, turning round towards the governor, said with great emotion, "Governor, that is my Pickaniny," meaning his child. After the examination, the natives, to the number of 179, sat down to a plentiful feast, which the governor had prepared for them.

Our travellers had not time to go to the town of Windsor, another of the four settlements which the British have made in the eastern

part of New Holland. They learned, however, that it was about thirty-five miles from Sydney, and contained six hundred souls. It has, however, one great disadvantage; it is built on the river Hawksbury, which, flowing from the foot of the Blue mountains, is subject to inundations of such great magnitude, that it is sometimes known to rise 70 or 80 feet, sweeping every thing before it, and often causing destruction to the inhabitants. These floods generally happen in the month of March, and so frequent were they become, that in the two preceding years there had been four overflowings of the river. Of the fourth town, Liverpool, it is not necessary to speak, having been but a short time founded, and containing only 200 inhabitants. It is 18 miles from Sydney.

As they returned from their excursion, Captain Campbell and James Morris had a long and interesting conversation, in which it may be truly said, that each contributed to the other's stock of information as much as he received. They remarked the excellent roads extending in every direction round Sydney, and which Morris acknowledged were as good as any in Ireland. Though they resemble Ireland, however, in this respect, they differ from it," added he, "in many others; the autumn months here, March, April and May are spring months in Ireland, and when it is summer in New Holland, our countrymen at home are in the depth

of winter, buttoned up in great coats and warming themselves with fires." "And do you remark the children born here of European parents," said Captain Campbell, "that they are invariably of a fair complexion, with white hair." But the most interesting part of their conversation arose out of an incident which they witnessed on the road. As they returned, they met a party of the natives celebrating a wedding of one of their companions, and, indeed, had they not been known to some of the party, might have paid dearly for their interference.—It seems that though no particular ceremony is observed at their marriages, their manner of courtship is sufficiently strange. When a young man sees a female to his fancy, he informs her she must accompany him home to be his wife—she refuses, upon which he enforces compliance, not only by threats but by blows, and always gains the victory, carrying off the still struggling and apparently unconsenting woman.—So at least, thought Captain Campbell and James Morris, who seeing the violent methods which the lover adopted, came forward just as they would at home, to protect a woman whom a man was forgetting himself so far as to strike. They were astonished, however, to find, that not only the man but the woman turned upon them with fury, the former taking an arrow from his quiver, and pointing it at them with fury in his looks, about to shoot it from his

bow, the chief of the tribe providentially coming up had not interposed. They now found that this mode of courtship was customary and quite to the female's taste, and that uniformly, the women thus chosen, are faithfully attached to their husbands. Their children they rear with great affection and tenderness, but owing to their scanty means of living, not one in four of their children attains the age of four years. From some absurd superstition, they separate the first two joints from the little finger of the left hand of the female children, casting the amputated part into the sea, that they may be successful in fishing; and when the male children attain to maturity, they knock out one of their front teeth with a stone, "most probably," said Morris, "for the same wise reason."

When the necessary repairs had been made to the Arrow's sheathing, Captain Campbell prepared to take his departure from New South Wales. It had been his intention to direct his course northwards towards those numerous clusters of islands which are scattered between New Holland and the shores of India and China, circumstances however, enabled him not only to do this, but also to make a voyage to Van Dieman's Land, an island lying south of New Holland, whither a great number of settlers had emigrated, as he understood, from England, and which being favoured by a climate of the mildest description, promised to be

in the course of time a most thriving colony ; at that time, the Governor informed Captain Campbell, the corn crop had failed in New South Wales, and as the quantity raised was not sufficient for the consumption of the place, he told him he had his permission to bring a cargo of wheat to supply the expected deficiency. " You shall have," said he, " letters of introduction to the lieutenant-governor of the island ; and to a man of your inquiring mind, the voyage will be not only one of profit but of interest, as giving you means of judging of the progress of improvement in this hemisphere : provided your supply arrives here in three months it will answer, so that you may make your voyage as improving as you please, by taking some of the neighbouring islands in your way." " I accede to your proposal with great satisfaction, Sir," replied Captain Campbell, " and in a week shall be ready to heave anchor."

When the Captain had communicated this arrangement to his officers and to James Morris; whom from long tried experience he habitually consulted : he told them that as three months were allowed, it was his intention first to visit several islands in the neighbouring seas, because once he took his cargo aboard, it would be better to return direct from Van Dieman's land to Port Jackson, lest any accident should occur to damage the corn ; " and as

this," he added, "will complete our survey of islands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, we may then adopt such measures for visiting the islands north of the Equator, or in the North Pacific Ocean, as circumstances may suggest.

At the time appointed, the Arrow having received the necessary papers, left the harbour, and at an early hour got clear of the Heads of Port Jackson. On her way southward, however, the wind suddenly became contrary, and blowing strong, she was obliged to return the same evening, and cast anchor in her old birth, where a continuance of the same weather obliged her to remain a week. At that time, however, she again got under weigh, and meeting with no farther impediment, they steered their course in a northerly direction towards the island which is called New Caledonia.

The Arrow coasted along the Western shore of this island, which is upwards of 240 miles in length, and extends from the 19th to the 22d degree of south latitude. The longitude of New Caledonia is from the 163d. to the 167th degree east; and the greatest breadth of the island does not exceed thirty miles. The face of the country presents one uniform mountainous chain from north to south, with barren summits and unfruitful vallies lying between. Most of the island is surrounded by dangerous rocks and shoals; so that our voyagers had but

little inducement to land, and the appearance of the natives did not much encourage them to do so. Many of them were seen fishing off the coast, in what Morris called their double canoes, which were built like two boats joined together side by side; they were 30 feet long, and had a sort of platform between them, on which there was a fire where the provisions are cooked when occasion requires; and these, we may suppose, are not always of the most dainty sort, for one of the men stood up in a boat which came alongside of the ship, and offered Captain Campbell a large spider that he had broiled; he expressed much surprize at the disgust with which the other rejected it, and swallowed it himself with the greatest relish.

The natives are a most barbarous and ill-looking race of people. "We have seen a great many savages on our way," said Morris, "but such ugly fellows as these I never saw; and I am told, Sir," said he to Captain Campbell, "they eat human flesh:" "I believe it to be the case," replied the Captain, "but I have no mind to prove the fact, by letting them try their hand upon myself or any of my ship's crew." Captain Campbell was not misinformed on the subject, for the fact stands attested, that whenever a war breaks out amongst these people, the conquerors have the plunder of the field of battle, and actually cut up the dead and divide it in portions amongst themselves, which they

carry home to their families—a sufficient proof of the uncivilized state of these poor people, amongst whom both religion and morality are unknown.

In person, they are below the middle size: the men seldom exceeding five feet in height; they wear scarcely any clothing, and are dull and silent in their usual deportment, not showing any of that intelligence or curiosity towards the strangers, which they had elsewhere met with. Their warlike instruments are clubs, spears full fifteen feet long, and slings, which they use with great dexterity. The soil of the island is so unproductive, that even the bread fruit, cocoa nut, or plantain, are scarcely to be met with; vegetables are scarce, and they have but little to make up for these deficiencies, except figs, oranges, yams, and scanty crops of potatoes. Turtles, and various kinds of fish are found along the shores; but of the latter, Europeans seldom venture to partake, for some are of a poisonous nature, and nearly proved fatal to Captain Cook, in his second voyage.

The eastern coast of New Caledonia has been but little explored, and the only good harbour the island affords is that of Balade, on the north-western coast, where the ship cast anchor for one night only, and pursued her course to the westward, with a fair breeze, the following morning.

The next land they passed, was that chain of

islands called the New Hebrides, discovered by a Spanish navigator named Quiros, so early as the year 1506, and afterwards visited by Captain Cook in 1774. Captain Campbell left them to the eastward, and coasting along their western shores, was enabled to make many interesting observations on the appearance of the country and that of the inhabitants. The whole group of islands lies between the 14th and the 20th degree of South Lat. and the 166th and 170th degree of East Long. extending in length, from north to south 125 leagues. They are twenty-one in number, but some are so small as to be of little importance. The principal ones are named Mallicollo, Erromango, the Three Hills, and the Two Hills; but as only the borders round the coasts have been explored, of the interior, of course, but little can be judged. Unlike the soil of New Caledonia, that of the New Hebrides is very luxuriant, and it is indeed curious to observe in this particular, the strange contrast which exists between lands so closely adjoining each other. The mountains in the New Hebrides are wooded to the summits, and the timber grows so luxuriantly, that trees are often found 150 feet in height. Fig trees, the bread fruit, and the sugar cane, flourish as well as the banana and the cocoa nut. Large and very beautiful parrots have been seen in the woods, of black, red, and yellow plumage; and among

other birds, that species of pigeon, which feeds on nutmegs.

The inhabitants resemble much those of New Caledonia, except that the women paint their cheeks of a bright red colour, which with their very dark skin, gives them a most singular appearance; they wear a short petticoat, but the men go without any covering, "except, indeed, their bracelets," said Morris, "and this they call dressing themselves."

After passing this chain of islands, they took their course to the north-west, and sailed between two clusters of islands, the one called Solomon's Islands, and the other the Louisiade; neither of which have ever been much explored by British navigators. The former are situated between the 150th and 160th degrees of East longitude, and the 5th and 12th of south latitude; and the chain of the Louisiade, which extends full 400 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, lies under the 10th degree of south latitude, and the 152d of east longitude. Solomon's islands are eighteen in number, but the others have never been counted. The productions of these islands are similar to those of the New Hebrides, but the inhabitants, especially those of Solomon's Islands, appear to be made up of several different races of people, some being of a light copper colour, others nearly black; the latter presented a ridiculous appearance to their English visitors, having their hair

and eye brows powdered with lime, which gives a most singular expression to their black faces. Our voyagers did not land at any of these islands, but they were enabled to make these observations on the people from the numbers that they met out fishing in their awkward-looking canoes, nearly sixty feet long, and about three and a half wide. Both sexes wear large rings in their ears and noses, and have a streak of white paint drawn in a straight line across the forehead from one temple to another.

Having passed through the narrow channel which lies between these two clusters of islands, and of which the navigation is very difficult, owing to the variety of currents that are met with, the next land they made was the south-eastern promontory of the island of Papua, or as it is more familiarly named, the island of New Guinea.

The dimensions of this island have never been exactly ascertained; but by some navigators the length between its two greatest extremes, namely, the north-west and south-east points, is estimated at 1200 miles. The appearance which its shores present is very singular, being indented by such deep bays or inlets, that it resembles rather a chain of peninsulas than one continued island, so near does the sea approach on each side; and as these inlets have never been explored, it is thought not improbable

that this supposed island may be divided into different parts by those arms of the sea.—The coast, as viewed from the sea, rises gradually into hills of a considerable elevation; but there are no mountains seen of which the height is remarkable. The whole is covered with timber of a large size, which is a proof of natural fertility; but it is a singular fact that no quadrupeds have ever been seen in New Guinea, except dogs, wild cats, and the wild hog, which the natives chase through the woods with spears, and bows and arrows.

The most striking feature, however, in the appearance of the coast, as approached from the sea, is that which the dwellings of those who live along the beach present.—They are built on posts sunk in the bed of the sea a few yards out from the shore, but placed a sufficient distance below water mark to keep the house itself above water. Each house contains many families, who live in cabins or rooms on each side of a wide common hall that goes through the middle of it, and has a door at each end, the one opening to a sort of stage or platform, that runs out into the sea, and the other to a similar one leading to the shore. Their habitations are constructed in this singular manner, in order to give them an easy method of escape in case of an attack from the *Horaferas*, as they call the people who inhabit the interior of the island, with whom they have frequent

wars. If they are attacked from the land, they can launch their boats along the stage at any time of the water: and if from the sea, they escape into the woods. Their cabins are miserably furnished, a mat or two, a fire-place, an earthen pot, with perhaps a China plate or basin, and a scanty store of sago flour, is all that they contain. At first sight, our voyagers thought that the whole line of dwellings they saw along the beach was on fire, "for," as Morris afterwards remarked, "to add to their comfort they have no chimneys to their houses, and as they cook in each cabin, the smoke makes its way out through every crevice in the walls and roofs. The natives are very ordinary in their persons, and do not increase their beauty much by wearing their hair bushed out round their heads to the circumference of two and a half or three feet. Some of our readers may have seen the sort of face that is sometimes represented in pictures as the face of the sun, with rays of light drawn out all round it: such is exactly the appearance that the countenances of these people present, with their straight frizly hair bristled out like the hairs of a mop. Like most of the other islanders whom they had seen, those of New Guinea are fond of trinkets and ornaments, especially the women, who all wear very large ear rings in the left ear.

The British have had but little intercourse

with the Papuas, "nor need we, I think, Sir," said Morris, to Captain Campbell, "desire to have much more, for look, Sir, what inhuman creatures they are—see how hard they make their wives and daughters work, while they themselves are sauntering along the beach."—"Except it were for their own improvement," replied the captain, "we have but little reason to desire it; but this very thing you complain of, though it is as great a proof of their uncivilized state as we can have, is one which their intercourse with civilized nations, more than any thing else, will tend to do away; it is indeed offensive to see these poor young women fixing posts in the ground, and actually building the houses, while these great strong fellows are standing idle." Such is literally the case here, amongst the natives who dwell along the borders of the island; the women do all the laborious work, the men being too indolent even to make the matting for their beds, or the earthen vessels for household use. The inhabitants of the interior of the island are much more active; the men practice gardening in a small way, and some sort of agriculture, and bring the fruits of their labour down to their idle neighbours on the shore, who purchase them from them, by giving in exchange, axes, knives, and other coarse articles of cutlery. These they have not been at the trouble of making themselves, but have got from the

Chinese, with whom they carry on a sort of traffic, by supplying them with bark, amber-grease, tortoise-shell, small pearls, and stuffed birds of paradise, in exchange for the rude sort of tools above mentioned.

Captain Campbell had now given as much time to the survey of these islands as he thought compatible with the charge he had undertaken. Two months and a few days had elapsed, and left him what was barely sufficient for his voyage to and from Van Dieman's land; he therefore, as soon as he had taken in a supply of water, set the helm for the south, and in ten days arrived at Hobart's town, in Van Dieman's land.

This island, which was first discovered in the year 1633, is nearly as large as Ireland, and is separated from New Holland, to the south of which it lies, by a navigable channel or strait of sixty miles in width, called Bass's-strait, after the name of its discoverer. The first European settlement here was made in 1803, since which time it has been gradually improving. In 1804, Hobart's Town was founded nine miles up the Derwent River, on the south-east side of the island, and the settlement named Launceston, was subsequently founded about thirty miles from the mouth of Port Dalrymple on the river Tamar, which falls into Bass's Straits, and 130 miles in a straight line from Hobart's Town. This island is situated between 40 and 43 degrees

south latitude, and between 145 and 148 degrees of east longitude. Its breadth may be taken at 150 miles, and its length at 170.

As the Arrow approached the shore, Captain Campbell had perceived that it possessed a more encouraging appearance than that of New Holland, and subsequent observation convinced him that it actually was superior both in soil and climate. Many fine tracts of land lay on the very borders of the sea, and the interior seemed to possess all the advantages which are adapted to the purposes of civilized man. The sudden changes of weather also which occur in New Holland are here unknown; and neither summer nor winter are subject to any great extremes of heat or cold. The frost, indeed, as he learned, is much more severe, and of much longer continuance; and the mountains, with which the island abounds, are covered with snow during the greater part of the year; but in the low grounds it never lies more than a few hours, and it is a further proof of the temperate climate they enjoy, that in those years when the crops have totally failed at Port Jackson, the ground being so parched that vegetation is at a stand from want of water, an abundant supply of it fell at Van Dieman's land, and the harvests were in consequence most productive.

No sooner had the Arrow cast anchor, than an officer came on board to inquire the name

of the vessel, as well as the object of her arrival? and learning that Captain Campbell was commissioned by the governor at Port Jackson to take in a cargo of wheat for the supply of that colony, he immediately returned to make his report, and took with him the letters of introduction, of which Captain Campbell was the bearer. As soon as he had left the ship, Captain Campbell himself went ashore accompanied by Morris, and was on the point of engaging lodgings at a guinea and a half per week, (a very high price), as both thought for such indifferent accommodation, when a messenger came from the governor, requesting that the captain would take up his quarters at the government house so long as he remained on the coast, an offer which the other gladly accepted.

It required little time for Captain Campbell and the lieutenant-governor to become acquainted. They soon found they had served together, and one easily conceives how much this circumstance tends to dissipate the reserve of a first introduction; in a few minutes the business on which Captain Campbell had come was arranged, and he could gratify his curiosity in inspecting the improvements which a few years had produced. He found Hobart's town picturesquely placed under a mountain called Wellington, the height of which is upwards of 4000 feet, whilst down its sides fell

several streams, one of which passes through and supplies the town with water. "Twenty years ago," said the governor, "there was not a trace of European civilization to be seen;—to-day, as you see, it contains eleven streets, laid out with great regularity and taste. Some few houses were of brick, the others of wood and plaister; all were neatly whitewashed and glazed; each had a garden neatly paled in, and exhibiting signs of the owner's industry." "To look at their buildings," said Captain Campbell, "one would scarcely suppose that Van Dieman's land is the Botany-bay of Botany-bay, or the place where convicts are banished from New Holland for their crimes." "That," replied the governor, "is the common opinion, but it is a mistake. The population of the island, which now consists of nearly 4000, is chiefly composed of settlers from home; men who possessed a small capital, and received a grant of land from the British government, on condition of living on and cultivating it; and it is one of the chief inducements to emigrate, that it contains extensive and fertile tracts, free from timber, by which means the settler is saved the trouble and expense of clearing the ground; and in some instances he begins at once to sow the seed, and reap the harvest. He has no outlaying of capital, he has only to set fire to the grass, in order to prepare his land for the immediate reception

of the plough-share ; so that possessing only a good team of horses or oxen, he has the main requisite for commencing a farming establishment, and for ensuring a complete subsistence for himself and his family. About one half of the Europeans are convicts, but they have either been sent out from England direct, or drafted from New Holland. You seem also, said the Captain, well situated here for commerce, for I remarked that the entrance of the Derwent, which is there two miles wide, is perfectly sheltered from all winds, and forms a very fine port."

"Yes," replied the governor, "it is equally deep and safe for vessels of 500 tons burthen, from hence to the mouth of the river, but the distance is not less than twelve miles, and for thirteen miles higher up from thence, it gradually grows narrow ; nevertheless it affords a safe passage for vessels of fifty tons ; besides which, there is a second settlement at Port Dalrymple, on the river Tamar, which falls into Bass's-straits. It is called Launceston, and is about 120 miles from this in a direct line."

"And what," asked Captain Campbell, "are the articles in which such an infant colony is able to carry on its trade ?" "With respect to that," answered the lieutenant-governor, "it cannot be expected that we should transport any thing but raw commodities, such as corn and wool, of which we have a great deal for export ; the number of sheep being no less

than 182,468. Hobart's-town is well situated as a rendezvous for the whale fishery, and you might have observed several whales in your course hither."

The next subject to which Captain Campbell directed his attention, was the condition of the native population, of whom he was surprised to find no traces at Hobart's-town. "They are few in number," answered his informant, "compared with the extent of country which they still hold undisturbed; but no efforts to make them live on amicable terms with us have yet been successful. On the British first forming a settlement here, a fatal quarrel arose in which several were killed; and so inveterate are they for the injury they say we did them, that often they assault and murder our countrymen, who are employed to keep the flocks near the border of that part to which our improvements have extended. That it is owing to some such grudge, I think obvious from this, that on the western side of the island the natives appear to have no distrust or suspicion of our conduct. I must mention to you, however, one particular, which deserves to be noted. Though this land is separated from New Holland by a strait only sixty miles wide, and studded with islands, by means of which canoes might safely pass from one to another, and the known animals are the same as those in New Holland, it is curious to remark that the men

and women resemble the African negroes in their features and short woolly hair, more than the natives of the neighbouring island, whose hair is coarse and straight.

But we have had much more to fear from the ferocity of some convicts, our countrymen, who, shortly after their arrival, fled into the woods, and used to sally out thence and commit depredations upon the farmers; these were desperadoes ready for every act of atrocity, but at length we have extirpated them, the last was shot by the soldiers sent in pursuit of him a short time ago; and now except for the occasional inroads of the natives, we are at peace, and have plenty of blessings, which they who enjoy should gratefully acknowledge, in whatever quarter of the world they are placed.

We must not suppose that whilst Captain Campbell was collecting this information from the lieutenant-Governor, the main object of his voyage was neglected: under James Morris's superintendence, 15,000 bushels of wheat were stowed away in the hold at 7s. per bushel, and it may here be mentioned that it afterwards sold at 12s. at Port Jackson, not only bringing an adequate remuneration to Captain Campbell for the risk and expense of the voyage, but furnishing the colony of Botany Bay with the supply of which they stood in need.

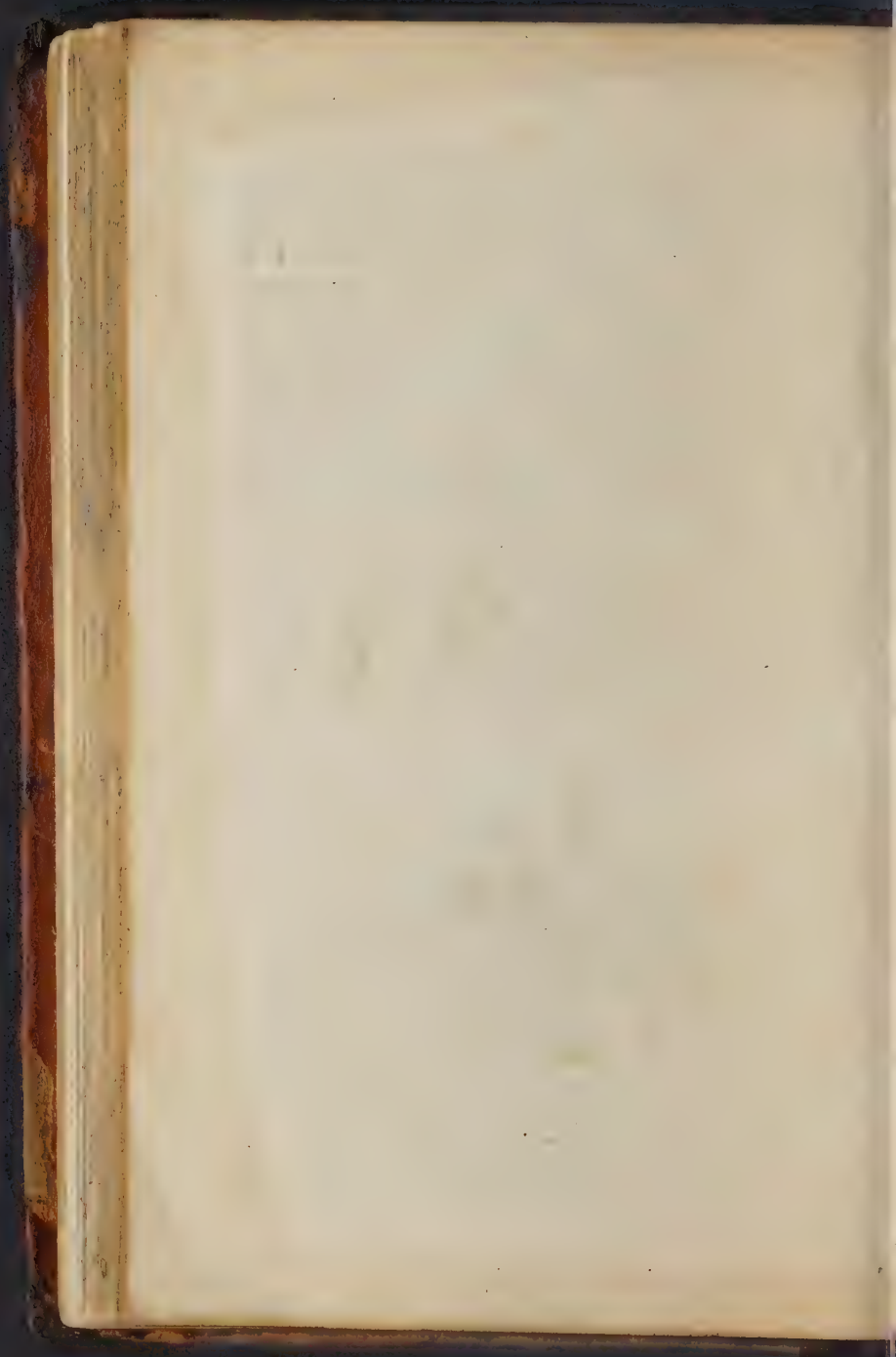
When the cargo was taken in, Captain Campbell having no more cause for delay, weighed

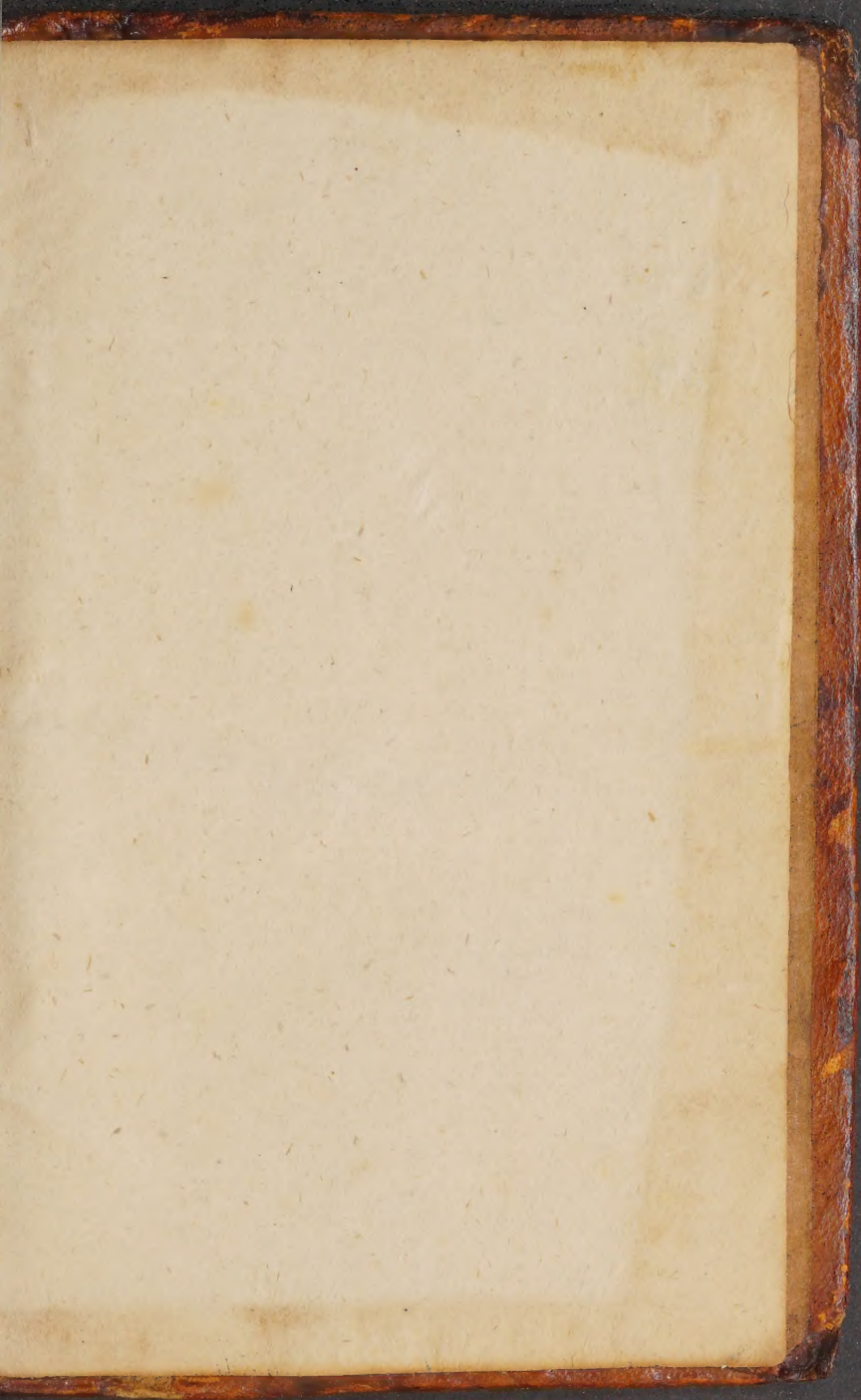
anchor from Hobart's-town, after expressing to the lieutenant-governor his sense of the attention he had received. On the day after sailing, though a fine time of the year, the Arrow experienced a strong gale from the northward, with a very unpleasant sea; it lasted but a few hours, however, and was succeeded by a fine wind. On the fifth day she was off Jervis bay, and the crew were congratulating themselves on reaching Sydney the next day, it being only about twelve hour's sail distant; they were, however, disappointed; the wind became foul, and a heavy sea caused the vessel to work so much, and she took in so much water, that Captain Campbell began to entertain serious apprehensions that she would not weather the gale if it continued. In this he was happily mistaken; the wind moderated, though it continued still adverse, and on the twelfth day of the voyage they made the heads of Port Jackson, and having got a pilot on board, in a few hours after they hailed with pleasure the sight of a colony which reminded them of home by its language, habits, and dress.

This concludes the narrative of the Arrow's voyage. On taking out her cargo, she was found so much damaged, that it became a question with Captain Campbell whether it would not be better to dispose of her altogether; such a thorough repair as would be requisite, in case she continued her voyage through these seas,

being likely to occasion a considerable delay ; after mature reflection, however, he adopted this latter course, lodgings were taken in the town for himself, his mate, and James Morris, the ship was hauled into dock, the crew, at their own request, permitted to engage with different merchantmen, for such short trips, as would leave them at liberty to return to their favourite commander, when his vessel was ready to take the sea again. Here we shall leave them, enjoying a brief rest after their fatigues, employing the leisure time afforded to them, in revising the journal of what they had seen, and gathering not only fresh information, but resolution for the voyage which still remained to be accomplished, whenever circumstances should permit the Arrow to launch once more into the deep.







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